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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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THE RALEIGH'S RETURN.

Captain and Crew of the Gallant Cruiser Royally Welcomed Home.

GREAT GUNS FIRE SALUTES.

Mayor Van Wyck Greets Manila Heroes For New York City—Captain Coghlan Modestly Responds—Cheers and Guns Greet the Vessel on Her Trip Up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—New York gave a hearty welcome home to the United States cruiser Raleigh Sunday in spite of the untoward circumstances that would have made a reception for a less popular ship a failure and a fizzle. The official formalities were carried out in every detail, and thousands of people braved the storm to wave and cheer for the first of Admiral Dewey's fighting ships to return from Manila. The hearts of Captain Coghlan, his officers and crew were warmed by the manifestations of admiration which attended the parade of the cruiser up the North River in such a drenching and disagreeable day.

The Glen Island, the Mayor's boat, left her pier at 10.10 a. m. A long home-coming pennant on the Raleigh was fluttering in the wind. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band on the Glen Island struck up "The Star Spangled Banner" as the Mayor's boat got near the crusier. Everybody on the excursion boats cheered and waved a welcome, and the sailors on the crusier gave an answering cheer.

It was raining hard, and Captain Coghlan, meeting the party at the gangway, invited them into his cabin. There the reception, a simple ceremony, took place. The Mayor and his party stood on one side of the little room. The officers, with Captain Coghlan at their head and Mrs. Coghlan near him, stood on the other side.

Mayor Van Wyck delivered an appropriate address, welcoming the captain, officers and men home from Manila, congratulating them upon their part in the war, and extending to them the freedom of the city. Captain Coghlan feeling replied on behalf of his officers and men, and for them accepted the congratulations and the freedom of the city.

When the reception was over the Raleigh got under way for the parade up Hudson River to Grant's tomb. The little Spanish gunboats captured in Cuban waters, Sandoval and Aivarado, gaudily led the way. The Glen Island, after the Mayor was safely aboard, ran ahead of them and took the head of the procession. All the way up to the upper bay the tramps that lie off Liberty Island dipped their flags and snorted long whistle blasts as the Raleigh passed. Her flag always dipped in reply.

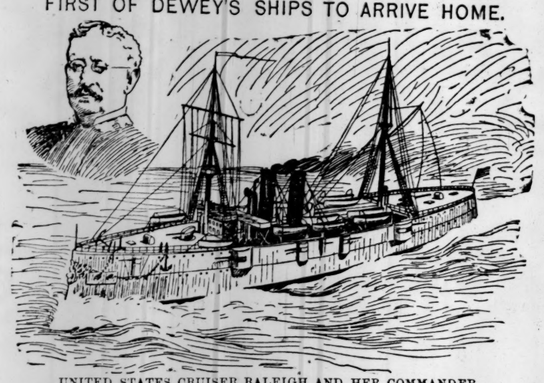
As the din grew it gave one the impression of a battle, and a faint idea was gained of what the mild-mannered cruiser really was when in action. The two captured Spanish gunboats seemed to be pouring a raking fire over her decks from either side, while the several shore batteries and mortars apparently were directing every energy toward sinking her. The guns of the cruiser could be heard above the roar, remarkable for the regularity with which they spoke in answer to the scattering fire of the others. Smoke rolled up from her sides, at times completely hiding her hull, but above, between the rifts in the smoke always could be seen the three flags she carried so proudly through Manila Bay, when no poor, mimic war was on. This exhibition, so unpremeditated, fairly set the crowds wild in their cheering.

When the Raleigh was under Grant's tomb all her flags and those of the two little gunboats were lowered to half mast, and the three ships began firing salutes of twenty-one guns, with the resultant echoes from both shores. While the response of bombs from the heights was going on, the procession slowly turned and made for the Thirty-fourth street anchorage.

The Raleigh had barely come to anchor on Thirty-fourth street when tugloads of visitors began to bear down upon her from all directions. Every visitor was made welcome. The sailors couldn't be too friendly or too sociable. Those who displayed the ship's pets were the centres of the densest crowds.

One had a sniffling, soft-furred mongoose that crawled into his blouse and out on his shoulder again. Another had a queer-looking dove that combed his hair with its bill with loving assiduity. Then there was the Olympia's cat. The Raleigh gave up 130 of her men to the Olympia just before sailing, and received in exchange 125 Olympia men whose terms of service were nearly up. The Olympia men brought their cat home with them. He is as big as an ordinary cat and a half, and hasn't a white hair. He regarded with haughty disdain the ship's cargo of puppies, which stumbled and squealed and yapped all through the sailormen's quarters.

FIRST OF DEWEY'S SHIPS TO ARRIVE HOME.



UNITED STATES CRUISER RALEIGH AND HER COMMANDER.

The Raleigh is a protected cruiser, i. e., a cruiser with a complete curved armored deck. She is of the type of so many of the smaller vessels that were built when the foundations of the new navy were laid, early in the nineties. Her keel was laid in 1890, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and she was launched two years later, in 1892. Her displacement is 3182 tons; her length on the water line, 300 feet; her beam, 42 feet, and mean draught, 18 feet. She has 10,000 horse-power, and a speed of nineteen knots maximum. Her coal radius of action at ten knots is 8600 knots; at twelve knots, about 6000. Her coal capacity is about 550 tons. She carries a torpedo tube, and has one six-inch gun and ten five-inch guns. Her secondary battery is composed of eight six-pounders, four one-pounders and two Gatlings. Her contract price was $1,100,000. The Naval Board on Construction has decided on the repairs to be made on the Raleigh. The vessel will be fitted completely with new machinery, water tube boilers will be installed, new decks are to be put in and the cruiser subjected to a complete overhauling. The repairs to the vessel will cost about $350,000 and will take two years to complete. The Raleigh will practically be a new vessel when the work is finished. The ship will be repaired at Portsmouth, N. H. The picture in the upper left hand corner is that of the cruiser's captain, Joseph B. Coghlan.

MONNETT'S $400,000 BRIBE

Attorney-General of Ohio Asks the Court to Order an Investigation.

He States That Attempts Were Made to Bribe Him, But Does Not Mention Names.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (Special). — Attorney-General Monnett has filed in the Supreme Court a bill of information setting forth officially the story of the alledged attempt to bribe him in connection with the pending litigation against the Standard Oil Company. The document consists of sixteen typewritten pages, and asks the court to take official cognizance of the charges by ordering an investigation. The document does not disclose the name of the Cleveland man who is said to have offered Mr. Monnett the bribe of $400,000. The court is left to infer, however, that an investigation will disclose the names of all parties to the alleged transaction, and the Attorney-General asks for authority to take testimony of every one connected with the several attempts to bribe former Attorney-General D. K. Watson and himself.

Mr. Monnett says that he was called by long-distance telephone from a private residence in Cleveland on January 10, 1899, by a man who gave only his first name, but whom, Monnett says, he knew.

Monnett was invited to pay the Cleveland man a visit. Monnett asked him to come to Columbus, but he said he was confined to the house with the grip. He told Monnett not to do anything regarding the Standard Oil case until he could see him, as a man had been to his house.

On January 13 Attorney-General Mounett went to Washington to try some cases pending in the United States Supreme Court. During his absence the Cleveland man called at the Attorney-General's office in Columbus to see him, and, on being informed of his absence in the East, telegraphed to New York that if anything was done toward negotiating a settlement of the case that he would hold the New York men responsible for their acts. On January 25 about 5 o'clock in the evening, the Cleveland man called upon Attorney-General Monnett at his office in this city and asked for a private interview, which was granted. Then it was that the offer of $400,000 was made to Monnett by the Cleveland man if he would drop the prosecution or consent to a continuance on the motion of the Standard Oil Company. The bribe was refused.

EXPERIMENTS UPON PATIENTS.

Serious Charges Involving German Physicians of High Repute.

BERLIN (By Cable).—Dr. Bosse, the Prussian Minister of Education, has ordered an investigation into Professor Foorster's charges that many scientists, including those of the Breslau University clinic and the German hospitals, indulge in dangerous experiments with patients. The charges involve some scientists of world-wide reputation.

The matter came up in the Reichstag on March 3, when Dr. Bosse promised an investigation. Since then a mass of new evidence to the same effect has been produced, involving a number of the best-known polyclinics and hospitals, some of the experiments mentioned being with cholera and other deadly germs.

BRITISH AND CHINESE FIGHT.

Villagers Fired Upon the English Troops and Were Routed.

HONG KONG (By Cable).—The villagers of Tai-Poo-Su, one of the newly acquired places in the British territory on the Hong Kong mainland, who broke out in rebellion, burned some of the British mat sheds and then retired to the hills, firing upon the British troops who were sent to quell the disturbances.

The British returned the fire, scattering the Chinese and killing some. The British suffered no casualties. As the result of the conflict the Governor of Hong Kong went immediately on the cruiser Brisk with another regiment, landed and hoisted the British flag in the Kow-Loon extension. The Chinese headmen sent a deputation to apologize for the disorders.

CONSULS TO RETURN TO SPAIN.

Another Step in the Resumption of Friendly Relations.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Secretary of State has directed the return to their posts in Spain of the United States Consuls who were obliged to leave that country on account of the war. Two of these officers, H. W. Bowen, at Barcelona, and Richard M. Bartleman, at Malaga, are now in New York City. The third, J. Howell Carroll, Consul at Cadiz, is now at Gibraltar. The Department has determined that they shall all be retained in the service, there being no evidence of any personal ill-feeling incurred by them. The sub-consular officers generally remained in Spain throughout the war, and were undisturbed, some even continuing to discharge a part of their official duties. They will also be continued in the service.

YOUTH CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Llewellyn Strout Found Guilty of Killing a Telegraph Operator.

EASTON, Penn. (Special).—The jury in the case of Llewellyn Strout, who was on trial for the murder of Harvey Wurster, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad telegraph operator at Bingen station, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, after being out three hours.

Wurster was the night operator at the railroad station, and on the night of January 6 his body was found lying in the office by a railroad brakeman. He had been beaten to death with an iron coupling pin. Suspicion pointed to Strout, and on being arrested he confessed to the officers that he had killed Wurster. He is only nineteen years of age.

Convict Gets Thirty More Years.

James Williams, the colored convict who stabbed Keeper Van Gorder on February 11 at Clinton Prison, was sentenced by Judge Kellogg at Plattsburg, N. Y., to thirty years in State prison, the sentence to begin at the expiration of his present sentence, in 1910.

Name of Cup Defender.

The New York Yacht Club in New York City has received word from C. Oliver Iselin, of the Iselin syndicate, that the yacht which the syndicate is building to contest against the Shamrock in the international race will be called the Columbia.

Cycling Notes.

There is likely to be a revival of cycle racing at Springfield, Mass., this year under the auspices of the National Cycling Association.

The International League of Touring Clubs, started last year, represents a total membership of upward of four hundred and fifty thousand.

Columbia University has decided to put a star team of cycle racers on the track this summer. Ten men have been selected to make up the team.

An Austrian paper reports that a flock of 10,000 sheep, recently noted in Gippsland, were herded by drovers on bicycles, instead of horses, as usual.

A CUBAN TOWN LOOTED.

Murder and Theft by Bandits at Caimito, Seven Miles From Havana.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN PLANNED.

Cuban Soldier Killed and Three Wounded—Two of the Outlaws Killed by Troops Sent in Pursuit—Pillaging of Plantations in the Provinces Will Be Stopped—General Lee's Preparations.

HAVANA, Cuba (By Cable).—The town of Caimito, seven miles from Havana, was attacked and looted by bandits after a hot fight. The attack was made at 9 o'clock by a band of well-armed bandits, who took advantage of the fact that the only garrison there consisted of eight Cuban soldiers under command of a sergeant. The Cubans made a desperate resistance, but were finally overpowered. The bandits numbered over thirty.

One Cuban soldier was killed and three others were wounded. The sergeant was carried off a prisoner. The bandits thoroughly plundered the town and committed many outrages upon the inhabitants. Before leaving they burned several houses.

Colonel Morales with a party of 100 Cuban soldiers set out in pursuit of the outlaws. About three miles from Caimito the Cuban sergeant was found by the roadside, where his captors had left him, seriously wounded.

Colonel Morales overtook the bandits on an estate between Caimito and Guayabal and attacked them. There was a hot exchange of fire, resulting in the killing of two of the bandits and the flight of the others.

Detachments of the Seventh Cavalry, led by Captain Brewer, Captain Sickle, and Lieutenant Tompkins, were sent after bandits by Major-General Lee into the districts they have been terrorizing. The operations against them are under the general direction of Major Doughty, the American commandant at Guanabay. The cavairymen had Cubans as guides. Four bands of Cubans from the camps of General Mayia Rodriguez and General Delgado are also out in pursuit of the brigands.

The United States military authorities now recognize the necessity of stern action and of making prompt examples of offenders of this nature. Their depredations have been carried on in close proximity to many American troops, and, if the outlaws are not caught, their immunity may encourage others. The Cuban Army was full of hard characters. The Spanish former guerrillas also provided plenty of the material of which bandits are made. Fortunately, the problem of catching these fellows is much easier than the Spanish attempt to capture Cubans under the old regime, because the country people who suffer from brigandage are ready to act as informers and guides. The Cuban soldiers themselves, who are much excited over the killing of their people at Caimito, seem willing to exert themselves sincerely.

KILLED WIFE, CHILD AND BROTHER,

A Former Judge in the Indian Territory Commits a Triple Murder.

PARIS, Tex. (Special).—Word has reached here from Grant, in the Indian Territory, that Solomon Hatema had shot and killed his wife, child and brother at his home five miles from that place. Hatema had spent the day in Grant drinking and carousing. Going home in the evening he quarrelled with his wife over some trifling matter, pulled his pistol and shot her down. He then killed his child. His brother interfered and endeavored to pacify Solomon, when he turned upon him and shot him also. Hatema was arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal. He is a full-blooded Choctaw and was for a long time Judge of Kianute county. He is at present Prosecuting Attorney of the Third district and is wealthy.

Relatives of the dead wife will demand the blood atonement.

GOLD MINES NEAR SANTIAGO.

Six Old Indian Workings Located in the Holguin District by Americans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (By Cable).—It is announced that several parties of mining prospectors from the western part of the United States have located six gold mines in the Holguin district. These mines are old Indian workings and are believed to be very rich. During the past month many prospectors have arrived here from the United States and are scouring the remote portions of the province for minerals.

Bride Gets $150,000 a Year.

The Hon. Ella Williamson, daughter of Lord Ashton, was married in London to the Hon. William R. W. Peel, eldest son of Viscount Peel. The bride received as a present from her father an annual allowance of $150,000, which is the record English marriage settlement.

Two Wife Murderers Hanged.

Hiram Hall, who murdered his wife by pushing her into a well, was hanged at Crossville, Tenn. Will Tutt, colored, was hanged at Mayfield, Ky. Tutt murdered his wife because she went to a baseball game with another man.

The Labor World.

A labor temple will be built by the Trade and Labor Assembly of Butte, Mont., this spring.

The iron molders will hold their next international convention in Indianapolis, beginning June 10.

On account of the many miners in Macoupin County, Illinois, the Board of Supervisors has appointed a County Mine Inspector.

Fifteen hundred employes of Norton Brothers' tin can factory, at Maywood, Ill., have struck. A year ago the company reduced the wage scale ten per cent., and the strike is for the resumption of the old scale. A majority of the strikers are women and girls.

FOUR DEAD IN ALMSHOUSE FIRE.

Thirty Inmates in the Building at Chatham, N. B., When the Fire Started.

CHATHAM, N. B. (Special).—The Chatham Almshouse was destroyed by fire and four of the inmates were burned to death. Many others were injured.

The fire broke out at midnight. There were thirty paupers sleeping in the building besides the keeper, Templeton, his wife and a servant. The flames spread so rapidly that when the fire brigade reached the scene they could do nothing to save the buildings. Great difficulty was experienced in getting out the inmates.

Jealousy Causes Murder in Ohio.

In a fit of jealousy William Beatty, aged twenty-two, at Cleveland, Ohio, shot and killed John Madden, aged thirty-two, and sent a bullet through the forehead of Mabel Day, over whom the men had quarreled. The woman will recover. The shooting occurred in the woman's house.

500 Gold Seekers Start For Alaska.

Two steamers sailing for Alaska from Seattle, Wash., took out 500 gold seekers, the largest number in one day this spring. Returned miners report 2000 men are on the trail going in, mostly miners returning with friends in time for the spring clean-up.

THE NATION'S WEALTH.

ENORMOUS GAIN IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

Census of 1900 Will Show an Increase of $45,000,000,000 Since 1890 and Greater Wealth Per Capita Than That of Any Other Country in the World.

According to all present indications the Federal census of 1900 will be a record-breaking one. If the present rate of increase is maintained it will show a total accumulated wealth not far from $110,000,000,000, or nearly seventy per cent. more than the amount shown by the census of 1890. By the Federal census of 1890 the aggregate material wealth of the United States, compared with the wealth of Great Britain, was less in ships and merchandise, but exceeded in many other items. The real estate of this country was then valued at $39,000,000,000, the live stock at $2,000,000,000, the railroads at $8,000,000,000, manufactories and their contents at $3,000,000,000, mines and quarries $1,000,000,000, and gold and silver coin $1,200,000,000. In 1860 the wealth of the United States was estimated at $20,000,000,000, in 1870 at $25,000,000,000; in 1880 at $45,000,000,000, and in 1890 at $65,000,000,000.

According to the estimate of Mulhall, published in 1892, the wealth of nations was as follows for the chief countries, for lands, farm utensils, bullion, cattle, houses, furniture, railroads, shipping, merchandise and sundries:

United States	$65,000,000,000
United Kingdom	47,000,000,000
France	42,500,000,000
Germany	32,000,000,000
Russia	25,000,000,000
Austria	19,000,000,000
Italy	14,500,000,000
Spain	12,500,000,000
Australia	9,500,000,000
Belgium	5,000,000,000
Holland	4,900,000,000
Canada	4,900,000,000

On an estimated basis of $110,000,000,000 as the total wealth and of 75,000,000 as the population in 1900, the average wealth per capita in the United States will show an increase of from $1050 in 1890 to $1466 in 1900, or considerably greater than that of any other nation. Heretofore the United States has ranked fifth among the nations in wealth per capita, the figures being $1200 for the United Kingdom, $1150 for Denmark, $1120 for France, $1080 for Holland, and $1050 for the United States.

The increase of $45,000,000,000 in the total wealth of the United States in the decade closing with 1900 is unparalleled in the history of nations. It represents a larger sum than the aggregate wealth of any other country ten ago, with the single exception of the United Kingdom, while the total $110,000,000,000 will be nearly double that of the next wealthiest country. The Federal census takes account of statistics by decades only. If the twelfth census could show the correct figures for intervening years—for example, the aggregate national wealth for 1895, under the fearful depression of values following the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman free trade tariff of 1894—the contrast would be a startling one. Equally startling would be the contrast between the national wealth per capita in 1892, when protection and prosperity went hand in hand, and that of 1895, when free trade had begun its deadly work.

Unfortunately, these contrasts cannot be shown, and the countless billions of shrinkage in material wealth growing out of a ruinous economic policy can scarcely be approximated, much less accurately estimated. It is enough that the American people know in a general way the tremendous difference between then and now; that they perfectly understand what made the country poor and what has assisted to bring about the $45,000,000,000 of increase in national wealth in ten years to the present stupendous total of $110,000,000,000.

Genuinely Sound Prosperity.

It is a cheerful review that the St. Louis Globe-Democrat has made of the commercial and industrial conditions in five States of the Southwest. It presents facts that prove conclusively the genuine soundness of the prosperity that has come as a result of the new tariff and of confidence in the financial policy of the McKinley administration. New industries, with plants valued at $13,230,600, with capital of nearly $15,000,000 and giving employment to over 16,000 persons, show how untruthful is the blatant denial of Bryan that general prosperity has followed the popular approval of protection and an honest dollar. What is thus disclosed as to the Southwest is equally true of every other part of our great and growing country.—New York Mail and Express.

Upset All Theories.

While the revenue under the existing tariff law has not quite come up to expectation, the effect of the law in infusing life and activity into our industries has been all that was hoped for. Its operation has confuted all the theories and predictions of its opponents. It was, in their view, certain to check the exports of manufactured products, but on the contrary, these have grown steadily and largely since the law went into effect and are still growing. We were told that it would be harmful to labor, but on the other hand since the law went into effect labor throughout the country has been better employed than almost ever before. At this time there is not only a good demand for labor in nearly every industry, but in some of them wages are advancing.—Omaha Bee.

Prosperity's Endless Chain.

Consumption is the result of ability to purchase, and the ability to purchase depends in a great measure upon wages. Hence increased wages make the producer not only a producer but a consumer. This is why advanced wages are not only an evidence of good times, but a factor also in making them.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Sufficient For All Normal Purposes.

The normal Dingley revenue has a little more than equaled the ordinary peace expenditures of the National Government. If the war had not come Congress would not have been asked to add anything to the Federal taxation. The Dingley law was sufficient for all normal purposes.—Boston Journal.

LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

Significance of Railroad Statistics in a Year of Great Prosperity.

"The railroad wonder story" is what the New York World calls the story told in the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the earnings for the year ended June 30, 1898, of 720 lines operating 181,333 miles of railroad in the United States. From this report it appears that the year following the restoration of protection to American labor and industry was a year of unprecedented prosperity for the railroads. Their gross earnings were $1,238,523,380, an increase of $165,161,583 over the previous year. The net income, after deducting operating expenses, was $466,790,110. Of this sum $368,189,202 went to interest on bonds, taxes, etc., and $65,995,915 was distributed in dividends, leaving a surplus of $42,604,999 in the treasuries of the roads. During the preceding year, the last year of the ruinous Wilson-Gorman tariff, there was a small deficit instead of this surplus.

The World, one of the "yellowest" among "yellow" free-trade newspapers, is greatly impressed by these railroads statistics, and is moved to say:

"These figures tell the same tale of reviving prosperity that has been told in statistics of exports, manufactures, crop production and everything else. They suggest a rapid growth in the country's wealth and a very greatly increased employment of men. For in order to earn less than $110,000,000 of dividends and surplus for the stockholders the roads paid out $811,241,459 in operating expenses—the most of it going directly or indirectly to workmen as wages."

Precisely so. This is what protectionists claimed and knew would be the result of the defeat of the free trade and free silver propaganda with which the New York World was so actively identified in the Presidential campaign of 1896. Will the World learn the lesson and remember it, or will it be found next year arrayed as before against the true interests of the people and on the side of bad money and bad times? Probably the latter, for that is the way of free trade journals, "yellow" and otherwise.

Has Come to Stay.

A recent dispatch from Ohio states that the Royal Clay Works, at Midvale, in that State, are to resume operations at once after an idleness of three years, thus giving employment to 200 men. Prosperity has been a little late in reaching Midville, compared with the rapidity with which it has come to other places since the return of the country to a protective tariff policy. That it should be delayed a little in some places is not surprising, considering the extent to which business was prostrated by the operation of the un-American policy pursued during the free trade administration of Mr. Cleveland. That it was sure to come some time after the restoration of protection was as sure as that effect follows cause. That it has come to stay is sure, too.

If the protective policy is ever overturned in this country again it will be only when a new generation has come up which doesn't remember tha experiences of 1893-1896.

Will Not Be Fooled.

Uncle Sam knows from experience there is nothing in it.

It is Already a Failure.

The decrease in exports from Great Britain last year is said to have so affected the whole manufacturing element that the idea of preferential tariffs between the home country and all its dependencies, or some similar proposition, is likely to become a question of active domestic politics. This, of course, is a protective principle. If it should be adopted, the whole scheme of free trade, to which Great Britain has been devoted for half a century, would be admitted to be a failure.—Buffalo Express.

ADELAIDE KEMBLE.

She Kept a Charmed Circle of Delighted Hearers.

Sunday after Sunday used to find Mrs. Sartoris at Little Holland house, and there, or wherever else she might be, it could be said: Where she sat was the head of the table; the humblest seat became a throne, around which her versatile, brilliant and witty discourse, emphasized by the mobile play of feature and an incomparable variety of gestures, kept a charmed circle of delighted hearers, says the Cornhill Magazine. The Kemble beauty reigned in her face, and in the variety of its expressions the quiver of the nostrils played a leading part; never can a human nostril have helped its owner to express indignation, amusement and a thousand other emotions of mind and spirit as did Mrs. Sartoris'. We found her one day greatly pleased; she had had the visit of an old gentleman who had known Mrs. Siddons, and he had told her that he had been struck, on the first interview with her, with the similarity of one of her gestures to a favorite gesture of her aunt's—a downward emphatic wave of her fan at the conclusion of a sentence. All who knew Mrs. Sartoris will remember how constantly she rounded off her periods with this movement, sometimes striking her fan into the palm of her left hand, and will understand her pleasure at learning that she had inherited it from her illustrious aunt.

LAWTON BACK AT MANILA

General Otis Orders All the Towns Captured by Him Evacuated.

OBJECTS OF ADVANCE ATTAINED.

Return of the Expedition Resulting in the Capture of Santa Cruz—Several Gunboats Taken—Our Loss, Six Dead and Eleven Wounded—General Lawton Prepares For Another Expedition.

MANILA (By Cable).—Major-General Lawton has returned with his expedition to Manila, by order of General Otis, after evacuating the towns of Paete, Longos, Lumban, Pasasajan and Santa Cruz, from which the rebels had been driven.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. W. LAWTON.

The objects of the expedition, namely, the capture of the insurgents' boats and the distribution of the proclamation, emphasized by a lesson of American power throughout the lake region, have been attained.

General Lawton immediately began preparations for an important expedition on land.

STORY OF LAWTON'S ADVANCE.

He Captured Several Towns and Many Rebels Were Killed.

With 1500 picked men, General Lawton and General King embarked in small boats on April 8. The expedition was composed of 200 sharpshooters from various regiments, Hawthorne's mountain battery, Gale's squadron, three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, unmounted; Branko's and Tappen's battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry, Linck's battalion of the Idaho regiment, and Fraine's battalion of the North Dakota regiment. The small boats were towed by the "tinclad" gun boats which were captured from the Spaniards.

It was noon Sunday, April 9, when Santa Cruz was reached, but before nightfall it was in the hands of our troops. Our loss was reported by General Otis as ten wounded, of whom one died. General King was overcome by heat and had to be sent to a hospital. The official report of rebels killed was ninety-three, but it was later found that the enemy's loss in killed was 150. On April 10 General Lawton advanced along the road which follows the shore of the lake northward, capturing the towns of Pagsanjan and Lumban. Six launches and two cascoes were captured on the lake. These are the vessels which are to be returned to their former Spanish owners in Manila. In this operation no loss on the American side was reported. General Lawton again advanced on April 12, driving the rebels northward for twelve miles from Santa Cruz, taking the towns of Longos and Paete. The American loss was five killed and two wounded, and the rebel loss was heavy.

The American loss in the expedition is six dead and eleven wounded. Possibly two hundred rebels were killed and many prisoners were taken. Among the rebels killed were thirteen officers.

ENLISTED MAN MADE AN OFFICER.

Corporal James Dreams Wins Shoulder Straps and is Presented With a Sword.

WILLETS POINT, N. Y. (Special).—Corporal James Dreams, post school master and a member of Company D, of the Engineer Battalion, has been presented with the commission of the second lieutenant in the regular army, by Major John G. D. Knight, post commandant. A handsome sword and belt, the gift of his comrades, was presented to him by Corporal David J. Brady, of Company D, in the presence of the whole battalion.

The presentation of the sword preceded the presentation of the commission, as it marked the exit of the corporal from the ranks of enlisted men, and the acceptance of the commission marked his entrance into the army as a commissioned officer.

Lieutenant Dreams taught school in Kentucky previous to his enlistment on February 17, 1897. During the late war he was stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., and helped to mine Hampton Roads. He passed the Examining Board with an average of 91 7-10. Mathematics he passed at ninety-nine per cent. He has not yet been assigned. He was born on a farm in Laurel County, Kentucky, twenty-two years ago.

STUDENT CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Boy Who Says he is a Nephew of Senator Allison Arrested at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE (Special).—Edgar Allison, eighteen years old, of North Carolina, medical student at the Maryland University, who says he is a nephew of Senator Allison, of Iowa, was arrested here charged with burglary. The police believe he is a professional. He was one of the most popular young men at the university and from his statements it is supposed he belongs to a prominent family. When arrested at 3 o'clock in the morning he had a bag over his shoulder containing many valuable pieces of harness. At the house where Allison boarded the police found more articles of similar kind. A member of a hardware firm identified some of the goods. Another merchant identified goods belonging to him. The manner in which the warehouse of Edward Jenkins & Co. was entered showed the work of an expert.

Three Children Burned to Death.

While she was paying a brief visit to a neighbor the house of Mrs. Jacob Lesoch, in Pittston Township, Penn., was destroyed by fire, and her three children—Mary, aged six; Katarina, aged four, and Apolo, aged three—were burned to death. The charred bodies were found under the ruins.

Bishop Watterson Dead.

Bishop John A. Watterson, of the Roman Catholic diocese of Columbus, Ohio, died suddenly a few days ago. Bishop Watterson was one of the best known Catholics in America. He was fifty-six years old, and was bishop nineteen years.

Prominent People.

Andrew Carnegie has given to the city of McKeesport, Penn., the sum of $50,000 for a public library.

Slatin Pasha, formerly Governor of Darfur under General Gordon, has been created a chevalier.

The estate of the late Sir William Jenner, physician in ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, is valued at $1,925,000.

Senor Don Francisco Silvela, the new Premier of Spain, is an eloquect orator, and was Minister to France some years ago.

General Lloyd Wheaton, who is now in the Philippines, entered the service as a sergeant in the Eighth Illinois during the Civil War.

SAILORS IN AN AMBUSH.

Lieutenant Gilmore and a Party From the Yorktown Captured by Filipinos.

SPANISH SOLDIERS ALSO TAKEN.

The American Naval Force Surprised While Seeking the Rescue of Beleaguered Spanish Troops at Baler, 112 Miles From Manila—Natives Refused to Communicate After the Attack.

MANILA (By Cable).—Lieutenant J. G. Gilmore and other officers and landsmen of the gunboat Yorktown, which had been sent to Baler, on the east coast of the island of Luzon, to relieve a Spanish garrison, are reported missing.

There are grave fears regarding the fate of these. They and the Spanish force they were sent to rescue, numbering eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, were ambushed by 400 insurgents, who surrounded and cut them off from reinforcements from the Yorktown.

Many of the insurgents were armed with Mauser rifles. Our men returned the fire of the natives gallantly. But the opposing numbers were overwhelming, and the Yorktown officers and men, with the Spanish soldiers and the priests, were made captives.

The situation at Baler was almost inexplicable. It was reported recently that a Spanish garrison besieged by natives at that place was in entire ignorance of the Spanish-American war and its results. The first reports said that a garrison of forty-seven officers and men had held Baler ever since last May, in all that time having no communication whatever with the outside world. The garrison was believed to be in dire straits.

The gunboat Bennington was sent to investigate the story, and, returning, reported it to be true. The Yorktown was immediately made ready and sent to bring away the besieged Spaniards.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S DISPATCH.

Navy Department Hears of the Capture of Our Men by the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from Admiral Dewey:

MANILA, April 18.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, P. I., April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by four hundred insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles * * * by natives. Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore, while making * * * ambushed, were fired upon and captured. Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief-Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate E. J. Nygard, Subcook's Mate Vandoit, Seamen W. H. Rynders and O. W. Woodbury, Apprentices D. W. A. Venville and A. J. Peterson, Ordinary Seamen S. Brisolese and O. B. McDonald, Landsmen L. P. Edwards, F. Anderson, J. Dillon and C. A. Morrissey.

The Admiral's dispatch was the first knowledge the Department had that the Yorktown had gone on this special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison at Baler. That the capture should have been effected while the American forces were on a mission of mercy toward the Spaniards, rather than in the prosecution of a campaign, led to the belief that Spain would have no further ground for questioning the good faith with which the Americans were seeking to relieve the condition of the Spanish prisoners.

Baler is the capital of the Province of Principe, and is 112 miles from Manila. Its population is about 1900, and it is the residence place of a Spanish Governor. The province is inhabited by the race of Hongotes, who, while exceedingly cowardly, are fierce and bloodthirsty. The country is covered with inaccessible mountains, overgrown with luxuriant vegetation.

FILIPINOS TO URGE PEACE.

Prominent Natives Take Steps to Act as Mediators.

MANILA (By Cable).—A number of prominent and wealthy Filipinos are organizing a committee to take steps to bring about, if possible, an understanding between the rebels and the Americans.

One branch of this committee intends to ask the United States Philippine Commission to make a statement as to what terms will be offered the rebels if the latter will surrender. Another branch of the committee will approach Aguinaldo with the terms, and will endeavor to persuade him to accept them. It is considered doubtful, however, if any members of the committee will dare to confer personally with the rebel leader. The committee includes several persons recently condemned to death by Aguinaldo for petitioning him to cease fighting.

FIVE DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Our New Ministers to Greece, Persia, Portugal, Belgium and Spain.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The following diplomatic changes are announced at the State Department: W. W. Rockhill, now Minister to Greece, has resigned that post. Arthur Sherburn Hardy, of New Hampshire, now Minister to Persia, has been promoted to succeed Mr. Rockhill. William P. Lord, ex-Governor of Oregon, has been appointed Minister to Persia. John N. Irwin, of Iowa, formerly Governor of Idaho, has been appointed Minister to Portugal to succeed Lawrence Townsend, transferred to Belgium in place of Bellamy Storer, who goes to Madrid.

PORTO RICO IS PEACEFUL.

One Regiment and Two Artillery Batteries Ordered Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Another result of Secretary Alger's visit to Porto Rico appeared in a telegram sent by the War Department to General Henry to send to the United States one of the regiments and two batteries of artillery that have seen longest service in the tropics. When Secretary Alger was in Porto Rico he learned that a small military force could maintain law and order there; in fact, he brought away the impression that in time a native constabulary could safely be trusted to protect life and property in the island. The withdrawal of the troops designated will leave less than 3000 soldiers, all regulars, in Porto Rico.

Aged Tennessee Woman Murdered.

The horribly mutilated body of Miss Adelaide Tucker, an aged and well-to-do woman, who lived alone on Lookout Mountain, Tenn., was found a few days ago in her house. It is supposed that tramps committed the murder for the purpose of robbery.

Volunteers Again National Guardsmen.

The Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, which has been mustered out of the service of the United States, has, by an order of the Adjutant-General of the State, resumed its former status in the Connecticut National Guard.

The National Game.

Catcher Diggins has signed with the Pittsburgs.

The Chicago Baseball Club has elected Everett captain.

The New England League has admitted Fitchburg in place of Haverhill.

Long, who plays short for Montreal, is a brother of the Boston short stop.

To McCarthy of Pittsburg goes the honor of the first home run of the season.

The Washington Club has followed Brooklyn's example and abolished "ladies' day."

Among themselves League players are not at all mealy-mouthed in condemnation of syndicate ball.

REED TO LEAVE CONGRESS

Former Speaker Will Practice Law in New York City.

He Will Take Up His New Duties After a Brief Vacation in Europe—Will Reside in the Metropolis.

NEW YORK CITY (Special). — Thomas Brackett Reed will give up his home and his political relations in the State of Maine, his Washington life, his Speakership of the House of Representatives, to become a member of a New York law firm. This he has decided upon.

Mr. Reed will sail for Europe with his family soon, spending several months there. On returning he will at once assume his new duties here.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Posing as a Hercules.

"I could tell you a story about 'strong men photography.' Some of the minor limbs of the fraternity depend on the cunning of the camera for advertisement." So said a photographer.

"One fellow, who visits country fairs and casual shows, goes through tricks of a kind wonderful to the unscientific mind. They are merely tricks after all, and his strength is a catch. He depends on his photos for advertisement. In posing he folds his arms tightly, dilates the muscles of his neck and lines his veins with prussian blue. His picture gives you Hercules in his power of majesty. In private he is a well developed man, without any swagger of sinew or strength.

"Professional strong men are as clever at make up as a society actress. The latter lavishes attention on face and neck, while breast and ribs, muscles and throat occupy the former for hours ere the camera confronts them. A few lines about the body add pounds to the weight of a strong man (in the picture); a studied pose imparts additional formidability.

"The veins of a certain professional Hercules protrude like whipcord in the photographic cabinet. He dusts them with powdered ultramarine and treats the high parts of the muscles with indian red. Otherwise his picture would appear quite ordinary."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

Ask your physician this question, "What is the one great remedy for consumption?" He will answer, "Cod-liver oil." Nine out of ten will answer the same way.

Yet when persons have consumption they loathe all fatty foods, yet fat is necessary for their recovery and they cannot take plain cod-liver oil. The plain oil disturbs the stomach and takes away the appetite. The disagreeable fishy odor and taste make it almost unendurable. What is to be done?

This question was answered when we first made

SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Although that was nearly twenty-five years ago, yet it stands alone today the one great remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs.

The bad taste and odor have been taken away, the oil itself has been partly digested, and the most sensitive stomach objects to it rarely. Not one in ten can take and digest the plain oil. Nine out of ten can take SCOTT'S EMULSION and digest it. That's why it cures so many cases of early consumption. Even in advanced cases it brings comfort and greatly prolongs life.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect Oct. 19, 1898.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express trains, Southbound, daily (except Sundays) leave Elizabeth City, at 11:40, A. M., and 6.00, P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Northbound, daily, except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2:45 P. M., and Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30, A. M.

The trains arrive at and depart from the Norfolk & Western depot, Norfolk; connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamer for Roanoke, Cashie Chowan and Scuppernong rivers; transfer teamers to Mackey's Ferry, thence by Norfolk & Southern R. R. to Pantego and Belhaven connecting with steamer Virginia Dare for Makeleyville, Aurora, Washington and all intermediate landings; also at Elizabeth City Monday and Wednesday for Roanoke Island, Ocracoke Oriental and Dewbern.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH AND OLD DOMINION LINE.

The steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 P. M., for Newbern and Roanoke Island, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, Kinston and Morehead City, and with the W. & W. R. R. for Jacksonville, Wilmington, N. C.

Tickets on sale at Elizabeth City Station to Roanoke Island, Ocracoke, Newberne, Oriental, Kinston, Goldsboro, Morchead City and Wilmington.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars ow rates and quicker time han by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania R. R., Dock Street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R. Pier 27 North River, and Old Dominion Line

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Man'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag

GEORGE W. BELL,
Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street,

ELIZ. CITY, NORTH CAROLINA

W H Morris,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Having made the Diseases of Horses a special study, is now devoting attention to their cure. He has had marked success in treating staggers, affections of the lungs, lock jaw, etc. He also treats all Domestic Animals.

Examinations at his office on Main street, Elizabeth City, N. C., FREE OF CHARGE

F. H. ZIEGLER & BRO,
Successors to John H Ziegler,

Dealers in all Kinds of

Undertakers' Supplies,

From the Cheapest to the Best. All telegrams promptly attended to.

CRAPES AND COOLING BOARDS

when desired. The finest Hearse in this section. Rosewood, Walnut, Cloth covered and Metalic Caskets a specialty The old stand on Ebringhaus Street.

All kinds of Cabinet Work done.

The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

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For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.

SECRETARY ALGER ON CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The Secretary of War has made a visit to Cuba and Porto Rico. He says that in order to get an idea of the wonderful possibilities of these Islands a visit must be made to them. He says the problems presented there are serious, but not unsurmountable, and he believes they are working out already to a solution. He says that "Havana is beginning to feel the benefits of American control." During his stay there he heard of only two cases of yellow fever—both in the hospital. In the interior he found the soil "fertile beyond expression." Cuba will become a vast garden, he thinks. The poor people he found planting their patches of ground. They soon be self-supporting. He saw some destitution but very little acute distress.

The Secretary says that the men in responsible charge will not make the mistake of paupering the Cubans. They are rapidly reducing the issue of free rations. Our soldiers are bronzed, hardy, athletic, look "like princes," and get along well with the natives. He predicts that there will be a great many openings in Cuba presently for American capital. What especially impressed him in Portico was "the intense loyalty shown toward the United States."

CAPTURING FOREIGN MARKETS.

If any foreign enemy or critic of the United States imagines that the government and people have got their hands full in helping Cuba along the path to independence and stable government, in Americanizing Porto Rico and in pacifying the Philippines he is greatly mistaken. All these are great tasks, greater than has been assumed by any nation in recent times, but they are not enough to absob the energies of the American people.

In addition to these great works we are engaged in capturing the markets of the world. This, in fact, is in the line of our legitimate business, while sinking fleets, routing armies armies and annexing islands is an episode. We are essentially a commercial people, and only engage in war when it is necessary. But current events show that we can do both at the same time, for while we were conquering Spain in the field of war, we have been conquering other nations in the field of trade.

HE OPENED THE MILLS.

President McKinley's admsnistration has opened the mills, while the mints grind along at their accustomed swing. Money is plentier, wage conditions have improved. few are idle from necessity and the hum of industry is the sweetest sound that greets the waking man and lulls him to his rest. The flood of commercial prosperity is full. Manufactories that had been idle for years have been re opened, Shops that were in operation have increased their employees, new enterprises have been undertaken, new fields have been entered by the alert and skillful mechanic. There is none to find serious fault with the condition of things, if indeed there were serious blemishes to discover. William McKinley's policy has been foand altogether adequate. The mint has not produced a false inflation, but the mills have turned out prosperity and dollars and happiness in extra large quantities to American workmen, the sinew of our nation.

Though the State of North Carolina owns $3,000,000 worth of stock in the North Carolina Railroad, it is said that not until recently has the Commonwealth had a scrap of paper as tangible evidence of that ownership. State Treasurer Worth has a new certificate, and whether any was ever before issued is not known. A search of all the records and documents in the Treasurer's office failed to reveal any signs of stock belonging to the State.

Governor Johnston, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation calling the legislature of that State together in extra session May 2, to repeal the act whereby the people were authorized to vote on the question of calling a constitutional convention for elimination of the negro vote.

Spain has been notified that it can have its $20,000,000 in either gold coin or gold bars. Uncle Sam has never yet tendered to any country a dollar as good as gold.

Reports of a more peaceful feeling among the Filipinos is doubtless true. Their attept to coerce Americans with arms is plainly a flat failure.

Ex-Senator Quay has been acquitted, and the Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed him to succeed himself as United States Senator.

Thomas Jefferson was born April 2, 1743, old style, or April 13, new style, or any day in the year, modern Democratic style.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

Under the new school law counties are authorized to hold institutes, the expense to be paid out of the county school fund. Not more than $50 can however, be appropriated for this purpose annually. As both a white and a colored institute is authorized, to be held separate and apart, this will mean only $25 to each institute. This being wholly inadequate, Superintendent Mebane will recommend that the white institute be held one year and the colored on the next. The law allows several counties to unite in their institute work and combine their funds, if they care to do so.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, April 21, 1899.

Speaker Reed's announcement of his intention to retire from Congress and become a member of the New York law firm is being discussed with the greatest interest in Washington, both by Republicans and Democrats. No man ever left a deeper personal impression upon the legislation of the country than he has done during his several terms as Speaker of the House and it was conceded that he could have been re-elected Speaker of the present House, and, indeed, of every House that had a Republican majority as long as he remained in Congress. It is not surprising that he should have accepted the guarantee of $50,000 a year, offered him by Europe; few men of limited means would have declined such an offer. His retirement will mark the beginning of a very interesting contest for the Speakership of the House. There are at at least a dozen Republican members of the House who are fully qualified to fill the position and whose service to the party make them worthy of being given the honor. While it not likely that President McKinley will take any active part in this contest, his knowledge of the capacity of each man who will be a candidate, and the fact that all Republicans wish the position filled by a man who will be in accord with the administration, is likely to make his advice sought by members before committing themselves, and the man who is favored by him will probably be the next Speaker. Who he will be is probably not positively known at this time by the President himself.

Senator Hayward, of Nebraska, the good Republican who succeeded Allen, the Dem-Pop whose term expired with the last Congress, is in Washington. When asked his opinion of the political outlook, Senator Hayward replied: "So far as I can see the outlook is good for the Republicans to remain in power. President McKinley's administration is well liked by the people generally. The Democrats may try to make some capital out of the expansion policy, so-called, but it isn't going to aid them much. I know very few expansionists, pure and simple, and there is nobody suggesting that we reach out and take territory here and there over the globe. The Philippine question is a practical one; we have the islands on our hands, and, for the present, at least, will hold." Senator Hayward expressed the opinion that the Republicans would carry Nebraska next year, but added that it would require a lot of hard work.

How great the authority the Samoan Commission, the members of which are now on their way to San Francisco, where the U. S. Ship Badger is waiting to carry them direct to Apia and to serve as their headquarters during their stay, is clothed with by the governments of the United States, Great Britian and Germany, may be judged by the following remarks made by Hon. Bartlett Tripp, the American Commissioner, just before he left Washington: "From the moment we land the government of the Consuls Generals ceases, and we supersede all former authority. Our decrees will be the supreme law of the islands." The three Commissioners must unanimosly agree upon everything they do; that is practically the only limit to their authority, except that they may not suspend the Berlin treaty. But they can, if they think proper, recommend to their respective governments that the treaty be omended or suspended. No doubt whatever is felt in Washington that the Commission will successfully accomplish the duty imposed upon it, and it will make a report that will cause the punishment of those who have been guilty of any wrong doing in the recent troubles on the islands.

Philippine matters occupied the attention of the President and his Cabinet a portion of this week. After consulting with Gen. Otis it was definitely decided that no more volunteers would be called for, and that regulars would be sent to take the place of the volunteers, who will be brought home as fast as transportation can be provided for them. The mysterious loss of Lieut. Gilmore and sourteen members of the crew of the Yorktown, reported by Admiral Dewey, has caused much sorrow in Washington, where Lieut. Gilmore's wife lives.

President McKinley received a delegation of Porto Ricans who presented a petition asking that a form of government similar to that in the District of Columbia be established in place of the present military government. This is a matter that Congress, not the President must decide.

Remedy for Cuts.

One fall several of my horses, being full of life and energy, took a swift run down a wire fence, two abreast. One next the wire fence, becoming crowded, plunged into the wire fence at full speed, lacerating her fore legs badly above the knee. The wound was about 7 inches across and 4 inches deep. Neighbors pronounced in incurable, or, if cured, that the animal would be stiff and useless. But I bought her out, so that the scar was scarcely visible, by applying the ashes of burned leather, old leather of any kind, whenever the wound was moist. The leather should first be soaked in coal oil, then placed in a kettle and ignited. The ashes are the cure. A brother cured a bad cut on a horse with this remedy, and I know of many other cases where it succeeded to the entire satisfaction of the user. It is simple and has not a big name, but it does the work. That is all I care for.—Epitomist.

The Kidney Complexion.

The pale, sallow, sunken-cheeked, distressed-looking people you so often meet are afflicted with "Kidney Complexion."

Their kidneys are turning to a parsnip color. So is their complexion.

They may also dave indigetion, or suffer from sleeplessness, rheumatism, neuralgia, brain trouble, nervous exhaustion and sometimes the heart acts badly.

The cause is unhealthy kidneys.

Usually the sufferer from kidney diseases does not find out what the trouble is until it is almost too late, because the first symtoms are so like mild sickness that they do not think they need a medicine or a doctor until they find themselves sick in bed.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root will build up and strengthen their weak and diseased kidneys, purify their diseased kidney-poisoned blood, clear their complexion and soon they will enjoy better health.

You can get the regular sizes at the drug store, at 50tty cents and one dollar, or you may first prove for yourself the wonderful virtures of this great discovery, Swamp-Root, by sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail to you absolutely free. When writing kindly mention that you read this liberal offer in the North Carolinian

Blunder No. 14.

We published the thirteenth blunder committed by the late legislature of wise incompetents. Now comes another important blunder in the revenue act. The sheriffs have been writing so the State officers for a construction os a paragraph in the act taxing corporations. The sheriffs say they cannot tell by the section whether the legislature intended to put a tax of ten dollars or twensy-five dollars or one hundred dollars or nothing on certain corporations. The State officers have declared their inability to arrrive at what the legislature meant. If there had been a few more corporation lawyers in the legislature it would seem that the whole session would have been one long continuous blunder.

Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all feel the results in loss of appetite, poisons in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless run-down feeling. But there is no need to feel like that. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Bitters are just the thing for a man when he is all run down, and don't care whether he libes or dies. It did more to give me appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c at Wadsworth's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

What Credit Costs.

Did you ever think of how very expensive a luxury credit is? It doubles the expenses of book-keeping, doubles correspondence, multiplies worry many times over, often destroys confidence, wrecks business galore, and makes mischief of all kinds without limit. More than all, many of these things enter into the cost of nearly everything which is bought and sold, and even the cash buyer, with all his discounts off, pays enhanced prices because of the cost of other people's credit. Imagine the world running a month without the credit system! Next to the milenium it would do more to create and maintain general happiness than any other condition that could be introduced.—National Stockmen and Farmer.

Red Hot From the Gun

Was the ball that hit G. B. Steadman, of Newark. Mich., in the civil war. It caused horrible ulcers that no treatment helped for 20 years. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him. Cures cuts, bruises, burns, boils, folons, corns, skin eruptions, best pile cure on eath. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Wadsworth, druggist.

Is Your Name Here?

A contributor has been amusing himself by trying to answer the question or series of questions, What man in the history of the world whose name began with A—and after that every other letter of the alphabet in order—exerted the greatest influence upon the thought and conduct of mankind?

Of course there are some letters which are not very prolific in the names of great men, but we think most of our readers will be surprised to see how many of the most illustrious names in history are included and how few are excluded.

In some cases the compiler seems to have selected names quite as much with a view to comprehending in the list men of many countries, as because the name given was that of the greatest man of his time. The list follows:

Aristotle, Baco, Confucius, Darwin, Ezra, Franklin, Goethe, Homer, Isaiah, Justinian, Kant, Luther, Mohammed, Newton, Ossian, Plato, Quintillian, Rousseau, Shakespeare, Tasso, Uhland, Virgil, Washington, Xavier, Young, Zoroaster.—London Globe.

Dangers of Laughter.

It is surprising to learn from the highest medical authority in England that laughter may be injurious.

Laughter in itself, says the British Medical Journal, cannot very well kill, but it may do harm. Hysterical girls and boys with kindred nervous affections are often given to immoderate laughter, which tends to increase nervous exhaustion.

Dr. Feilchenfeld relates an instructive case in which a little girl suffered from very definite cardiac symptoms after immoderate laughter. The patient was 13 years old and had previously been free from any sign of heart disease. After laughing on and off for nearly an hour with some companions she suddenly felt stabbing pains in the chest and was seized with fits of coughing, followed by cardiac dyspnœa, very well marked. Feilchenfeld believes that the cardiac disease directly resulted from immoderate laughing.

Chinese Back Scratcher.

No Chinese home is without a back scratcher, while many there be in otherwise happy American households who do not know its joys. Therefore are they compelled to hitch around on chairs to dislodge the itch.

The oriental does better. He shoves down his back an instrument which has a carved bone or ivory hand with sharp claws. This is mounted on a flexible handle of cane or bone, and with a few pushes the annoyance ceases.—Hongkong Correspondence.

How Japanese Woo.

Japan is a long way off, and this charming story of how courtships are carried on among the elite of their society comes to us from this faraway land. In certain districts, in houses wherein resides a daughter of marriageable age, an empty flowerpot is encircled by a string and suspended from a window or the veranda. Instead of serenades by moonlight and other delicate ways of making an impression, it is etiquette for the Japanese lover to approach the dwelling of his sweetheart bearing some choice plant in his hand, which he reverently proceeds to plant in the empty vase. This takes place when he is fully aware that mother and daughter are at home.

This act of placing a plant in the flowerpot is equivalent to a formal proposal to the lady of his choice. The lover, having settled the plant to his mind, retires, and the lady is free to act as she pleases. If he is the right man, she takes every care of his gift, waters it and tends it carefully with her own hands, that all may see that the donor is accepted as a suitor. But if he is not the favorite, or if the stern parents object, the poor plant is torn from the vase and the next morning lies limp and withered on the veranda or in the path below.

Mellowing Superstitions.

Mr. Elbert Hubbard, speaking of Meissonier in The Philistine, says that the temperament of the painters' mother "was poetic, religious and her spirit had in it a touch of superstition—which is the case with all really excellent women."

Mr. Hubbard is right. A child cannot be handicapped more severely than by a mathematically precise, "clear headed," well informed, unimaginative mother. There are wretched households in which fairy stories are tabooed as "absurd," in which the "Arabian Nights" is pooh poohed, in which primers of science are forced upon little hands in which there is no Santa Claus, no stork, no werewolf, no goblin.

A superstitious mother sees signs and omens for her children. To find her throwing spilled salt over her shoulder or looking anxiously for the favoring position of the new moon is a more agreeable sight than to discover her in the act of teaching indisputable facts. We entertain a profound pity for men who sneer at old wives' fables. The testimony, the deepest feeling of the centuries, is against the scoffers and with them we do not care to clink glasses or do business.—Boston Journal.

Horseshoes.

In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes, which, in their cases, are tied around the ankle with straw rope and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so as to form a solo for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a halfpenny a pair. In Iceland horses are shod with sheep's horn. In discussing this subject a writer in The Horseshoer's Journal says: In the valley of the Upper Oxus the antlers of the mountain deer are used for the same purpose, the shoes being fastened with horn pins. In the Sudan the horses are shod with socks made of camel's skin. In Australia horseshoes are made of cowhide. A German not long ago invented a horseshoe of paper, prepared by saturating with oil, turpentine and other ingredients. Thin layers of such paper are glued to the hoof till the requisite thickness is attained, and the shoes thus made are durable and impenetrable by moisture.

Landor's Retort at School.

One day in full school Master Landor had an apple of singular size and beauty. He had his Livy in one hand and this apple in the other and read and read and munched and munched till the sound struck the doctor. He espied the delinquent and ordered him to bring that apple to him. He put it on his desk, coram populo, and then, half relenting, said: "There, sir. Now, if you want that again you had better go and sit down and make me a short line on the occasion." "Oh, I can do that and stand here," says Master Landor. "Do it then." The boy thought a moment, and soon obliged him with a pentameter, "Esuriens doctor dulcia poma rapit."

"Hum!" says Dr. James. "And pray, sir, what do you mean by e-su-riens doctor?" "The gormandizing doctor." "Take it, sir. You are too hard for me, you are too hard for me," said the doctor, delighted with his pupil. "Rouse's History of Rugby School."

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The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. Every pill is a sugar-coated globule of health that changes weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They are wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Wadsworth.

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Having recently purchased the entire plant, and am now in possession, of the Elizabeth City Iron Works, I offer for sale the entire plant, consisting all the Machinery, Tools, Implments, Stock, Junk &c., together with the Lot and Buildings on which the plant now stands and is now in practical operation. A rare opportunity for a good man and thorough mechanic with small capital. The plant may be leased or worked on shares. For particulars call on or write to J. F. Sanders, P. O. Box 96, Elizabeth City, N.C.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS FOR SITE FOR PUBLIC BUILDING.

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., April 15 1899.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, to be opened at 2 o'clock P. M., May 10, 1899, for the sale to the United States of suitable property, centrally and conveniently located, for a site for the public building authorized by Act of Congress approved March 2, 1899, to be erected in Elizabeth City, N. C. A corner lot, approximating 112 feet front by 140 feet in dimensions, is preferred, if not a corner lot, the property must approximate 112 feet by 180 feet in dimensions; the 180 feet to be street frontage. Each proposal must be made with the understanding and agreement that, if it is accepted, the buildings and all improvements on the property are to be retained, and removed within thirty day after written notice, by the vendor, and that all expenses connected with furnishing evidence of title and deeds of conveyance are to be paid by the vendor. Each proposal must be accompanied by a properly drawn diagram, giving the metes and bounds or the property, and showing the streets around the block in which the property is situated; also by a written statement in regard to grades, character of ground for foundation, etc. The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.

Each proposal must be sealed, marked "Proposal for the sale of property for a site for the Public Building in Elizabeth City, N. C.," and addressed and mailed to

L. J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury,
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THAT FLOATS FROM THE FLAG-STAFF of our business; the principle that is interwoven through every thread of our business fabric, its the principle that wins. We will take our chances for reward on our fidelity to this rule and rock bottom prices to all. Wholesale and Retail, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Oil Clothing, Gum Boots Notions &c., &c.

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LAND SALE FOR TAXES.

I have this day levied upon the lands described below in Pasquotank county for the taxes due on the same for the years 1897-98 and will sell the same at the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday the first day of May 1899.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

John Watson, 18 acres of land adjoining the lands of Noah Overton and others, tax 3 01, cost 1 60; $4 61.

R. B. Creecy, agt. J. B. Pinner, 45 acres adjoining the lands of Wm. Coppersmith and others; taxes 4 00, cost 1 60; $5 60.

John Redden, 43 acres adjoining the lands of Stokes heirs and others near Chappel Creek; taxes 1 41, cost 1 60; $3 01.

Joseph James, 80 acres adjoining the lands of Snowden heirs and others; taxes 2 64, cost 1 60; $4 24.

B. B. Johnson heirs, 207 acres, being a part of Bluff Point farm; taxes 7 20, cost 1 60; $8 80.

NIXONTON TOWNSHIP.

Isaiah Brown, 1 acre; location given on day of sale; taxes 41c, cost 1 60; $2 01

Emanuel Davis, 30 acres adjoining the lands of Noah Baker and others; taxes 2 88, cost 1 60; $4 48.

Nathan Gibson, 1 acre in Sand Hills; taxes 41, cost 1 60; $2 01.

Jeffery Morris, 25 acres on Simons Creek; taxes 1 57, cost 1 60; $3 17.

John T. Sylvester, 27 acres adjoining the Wm. Pailin farm and others; taxes 4 05, cost 1 60; $5 65.

Simeon Rogerson estate, 60 acres adjoining the lands of Geo. W. Brothers sr. and others; taxes 1 00, cost 1 60; $2 60.

MOUNT HERMON

Jame E. Cartwright, 27½ acres adjoining lands of Joseph Harrell and others; taxes for 1897 and 1898, 3 66, cost 1 60; $5 26.

Courtney Bowe, 4½ acres adjoining the lands of Isaac Winslow and others; taxes 37c, cost 1 60; $1 97.

W. A. Robins, agt. L. F. Naylor, 11176 acres known as a part of the Great Park Estate; taxes; 67 06, cost 1 60; $68 66.

W. A. Robins, 1160 acres known as a part of the Great Park Estate; taxes 6 17, cost 1 60; $7 77.

Harvey Terry, 12500 acres known as a part of the Great Park Estate; taxes 75 00, cost 1 60; $76 60.

Henry Sawyer 45 acres known as the Hinton land, taxes 1 69, cost 1 60 $3 29.

PROVIDENCE TOWNSHIP.

M. J. Travers, 364 acres known as the Wilson Farm adjoining the lands of M. G. Smithson and others; taxes 16 03, costs 1 60; $17 63.

NEWLAND TOWNSHIP.

Land & Lumber Co., 2700 acres adjoining the land of John L. Hinton and Mrs L. F. Naylor and known as Proctor land; taxes 10 81, cost 1 60; $12 41.

Wm Underwood, 2700 acres adjoining the lands of J. L. Hinton and Mrs. L. F. Naylor, known as Proctor land; taxes 10 81, cost 1 60; $12 41.

Mathew O. Malley, 700 acres adjoining the lands of the John L. Roper Lumber Co., V. S. Kilby and B. F. Spence; taxes 2 81, cost 1 60; $4 41.

N. E. Zimmerman, 2700 acres adjoining the lands Jno. L. Hinton, Mrs. L. F. Naylor and others; taxes 4 00, cost 1 60; $5 60.

Thornton Conrow heirs; 7375 acres, known as a part of the Proctor tract; taxes 65, cost 1 60; $66 60.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP.

Martha Lee, 1 town lot on Tatem's Lane; taxes 80c cost 1 60; $2 40.

John James, agt. Thos. Roberts, 1 town lot cor. Culpepper and Speed streets; taxes 80c, cost 1 60; $2 40.

Freeman Cabarrus, agt., Arthur Pool; 1 town lot on Woodard Lane; taxes 2 10, cost 1 60; $3 70.

Geo. Spence, 1 town lot, located day of sale; taxes 80c, cost 1 60; $2 40.

Geo. W. and J. W. Sykes, 1 acre in Fairville and 1 town lot on Cypress street; taxes 1 85, cost 1 60; $3 45.

Betsey Pool, agt. Lucy Jenkins, 1 town lot on Martin street near Corner Stone church; taxes 1 21, cost 1 60; $2 81.

Ed. L. Mann, 1 town lot on Cypress street; taxes 4 00, cost 1 60; $6 50.

Richard Mullen, 1 town lot in Sawyertown; taxes 3 60, cost 1 60; $5 20.

Thos. L. Sanderson, 1 house and lot on Cherry street; taxes 3 79, cost 1 60; $5 39.

T. P. White, agt. Martha Bailey; 1 house and lot on Gale street; taxes 1 01, cost 1 60; $2 61.

Jno. W. Whitehurst, 1 lot located on day of sale; taxes 2 80, cost 1 60; $4 40.

Jno. W. Whitehurst, agt. Mariah Dozier, 1 town lot cor. Butt and Speed streets; taxes 3 20, cost 160; $4 80.

Thos. Whedbee, 1 town lot near Harrington creek bridge; taxes 80c, cost 1 60; $2 40.

Geo. Gregory, 2 acres on Peartree road near Overman's cemetery; taxes 1 99, cos 1 60; $3 59.

Speed Jernigan, 1 house and lot on Fell street; taxes 1 80, cost 1 60; $3 40.

G. W. Lamb, 3 town lots described on day of sale, taxes 1 83, cost 1 60; $3 42.

Alfred Overton, 3 town lots in Preyortown, taxes 4 21, cost 1 60; $5 81.

Geo. W. Lyons 1 house and lot on West Fearing street; taxes 2 59, cost 1 60; $4 19.

Wm. Wilson agt. Annie Davis; 1 town lot on White street; taxes 1 99, cost 1 60; $3 59.

A more more minute description will be given on day of sale.

C. A. BANKS, Sheriff.

April 3d, 1899.

Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

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ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE — CASCARETS are antiseptic. That means they stop undigested food from emptying in the stomach, prevent fermentation in the bowels and kill disease germs of any kind that breed and feed in the system.

LIVER STIMULANT — CASCARETS tone the stomach and bowels and stimulate the lazy liver, making it work. They strengthen the bowels and put them into vigorous healthy condition, making their action easy and natural.

BOON FOR MOTHERS — CASCARETS increase the flow of milk in nursing mothers. A baby eating by the mother makes her milk mildly purgative and has a mild but certain effect on the baby. The only safe laxative for the babe-in-arms.

PLEASE THE CHILDREN — CASCARETS are liked by the children. They taste good and do good. Stop wind-colic and cramps, and kill and drive off worms, and all kinds of parasites that live in the bowels of the growing child.

CURE GUARANTEED — CASCARETS, taken patiently, persistently, are guaranteed to cure any case of constipation, no matter how old and obstinate, or purchase money will be cheerfully refunded by your own druggist.

HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS — CASCARETS are sold by all druggists for 10c, 25c, 50c a box, according to size. A 10c box will prove their merit and put you on the right road to perfect and permanent health. Don't risk delay.

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior.

CCC The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN.; NEW YORK

NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money back. Strong. Sold and guaranteed by druggists.

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The man demurred.

"Sir," continued the rich man, "it is all that I can get."

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"The Houtzdale (Penn.) Journal says: "The [illegible] of the Houtzdale girls are slender and delicately tinted, their i i i are like ***, and they are without — in this or any other $. Their frowns are like †††, and their 123450 excite !!! of pleasure and a desire to m—— them. Read this ? closely, and do not ? its veracity."

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The Semi-Weekly Tribune, printed Tuesdays and Fridays, is one of the best general newspapers in the country for a wide-awake farmer, professional man, merchant, manufacturer or mechanic. It saves the necessity of buying other newspapers. It supplements admirably a local daily; many people take it in place of one.

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During each week the reader will find a column of "Questions and Answers," letters from correspondents in London and Paris; some good games of checkers; a series of thrilling stories of actual experiences in the war with Spain, written by soldiers and sailors.

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With Friday's number there is an Illustrated Supplement, 20 to 24 pages, printed on specially fine paper, full of delightful reading, enlivened with from thirty to fifty half-tone or other pictures. Sample copies of Friday's issue will be sent free on application The Supplement contains two pages of humor, book reviews; short stories; dramatic and musical criticisms; the fine work of great architects and artists letters from abroad; and in fact, the whole range of higher topics in which intelligent men and women are deeply interested. The Supplement is the cream of the whole week's work in The Tribune Office.

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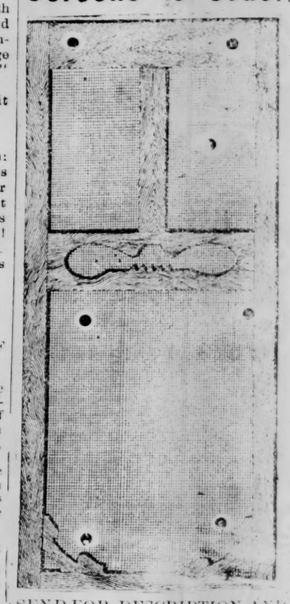

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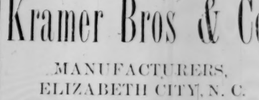

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Ripans Tabules cure

IF.

If we noticed little pleasures
As we notice little pains;
If we quite forgot our losses
And remembered all our gains;

If we looked for people's virtues
And their faults refused to see,
What a comfortable, happy,
Cheerful place this world would be!
—Adele E. Ingersoll.

The New Planchette.

A Love Story.

By Albert E. Lawrence.

THERE was no one to answer the bell, so Mrs. Cassidy went herself.

"Why, Cela Bethune! I'm so glad!" she cried, in greeting her visitor.

"Yes! I wanted to see you!" the girl returned fervently, as they kissed each other. "I was out for a spin and came this way. * * * How do you like my new suit?"

"I like it! It looks just lovely on you!"

"Isn't the skirt too short?"

"Not a bit. You want it short."

"But not too short," insisted the girl. "I was so afraid it would be too short. Some look perfectly shocking."

"I know. But your's isn't a bit too short. Come in this way where we can sit down."

"Oh, but I mustn't stay!"

"I thought you wanted to see me?"

Cela's exercise had heightened the color in her pretty face, but a blush increased it still more as Mrs. Cassidy recalled those first words. Cela covered her confusion with more talk in regard to her new gown and the trials she had undergone in having it cut and fitted. Even as she spoke Mrs. Cassidy seemed forced to take the girl's measure in a certain other light.

"How old are you, Cela?" she asked, abruptly.

"Why, Laura Cassidy! What a question! Do you think I'm going to tell? * * * Nineteen. Why?"

"You'll be getting married before long."

"Oh, my goodness! I'm never going to marry. But I've had a proposal," blushing furiously.

"And you've said 'Yes.' I'm so glad. How lovely of you to come and tell me all about it."

Mrs. Cassidy was about to fold the girl in her arms again, but Cela waved her off.

"Oh, dear, no! And what's more, I'm not going to say 'yes.' Oh, I don't know what I'm going to say. How do you decide about such things? You've had to once, not long ago. Tell me. That's what I came for."

A note tremulous of despair hovered about her voice.

"It's easy. You must know whether you love Norman Ford or not."

"Norman Ford! How did you guess him?"

"Why, who else could it be?"

"He isn't the only young man!" Cela retorted, with a touch of resentment.

Mrs. Cassidy gave tone to a rich laugh. She was in love with the moment. Cela was mindful only of the main question.

"You see, I would have to leave papa and go and live with N—Mr. Ford. I've only known him a few months—a year or two at most—and I've known papa all my life."

Mrs. Cassidy's laugh was very provoking. Cela was vexed.

"Oh, you know what I mean. What makes you behave so? I thought you would help me."

"And so I will. You must stay with me a week. Send for your things. You must think it over. A matter of this kind can't be decided at once."

"That's just what I told Norm!" said the girl, flashing joyously. "It's so kind of you to help me. I knew you would. I want to talk it all over with you. You see, I don't want to make any mistake."

And talk it over they did every day, almost every hour, for a week.

"It will be better for you not to see Mr. Ford until you can give him a definite answer," her friend had said, and Cela acquiesced in the wisdom of this. "Of course I can't choose for you. I can only help you to know your own mind."

"How did you ever choose?" Cela asked, envious of her friend's ability.

"It was easy. I just knew."

"That's it; you always know everything, and I never know anything."

Later, when Mrs. Cassidy questioned her, Cela said:—"In the morning I'm all for papa. Then it seems just as clear as can be what I shall do. But toward evening, about the time Nor—Mr. Ford—usually comes"—the red poured into Cela's cheeks—"why, I'm all at sea again."

"But you don't really have to choose between them. You just——"

"Oh, yes, I do!" interrupted Cela very positively. "It can never be the same. It will all be different. I should have to give up papa, and I shall most certainly say 'No.'"

This was in the morning.

In the afternoon Mrs. Cassidy and Cela went for a spin through the parks on their wheels.

"Oh, Mr. Ford and I have had such lovely rides on a tandem that he has!" Cela said rapturously. "I wish I had written him a note telling where I am staying. I really don't think there would be any harm in his coming, and he might help me to a decision. It really seems as if it would be heartless to say 'No,' for he says he thinks everything of me. You just ought to hear him once! And, as you say, I haven't really got to give papa up. He might come and live with us. Anyway, I could see him every day—almost as much as I do now, for he's only home a few hours in the evening. But it did seem so terrible at first!"

In the morning the terror of it all returned, made worse by a feeling that a decision must be reached that day, for it was the last of her stay with her friend. But when Mrs. Cassidy joined Cela her face was beaming with a plan which she had thought out.

"I've a way, Cela, for you to know your own mind."

"Oh, what is it?"

"Listen! Tom says that every evening Mr. Ford and your father walk down Columbia avenue together on their way from town. At Madison street they separate; your father goes west to take the Third street cars. Now this is my plan; this afternoon on your way home you ride your wheel slowly down the avenue just back of the two men. But don't let them see you. All the way you must just think that you must make up your mind between them, and at the corner where they part that you will follow the one whom you decide upon. Ride your wheel just as slow as you can, but you mustn't stop or fall off."

"Yes," said Cela.

"And if at the very last you can't decide leave it all to the wheel."

"Leave it to the wheel?" Cela did not understand.

"Yes. Haven't you ever noticed your wheel act independent of yourself? That is, turn this way or that without your consciously making it?"

"It did that when I was learning to ride."

"But since?"

"Yes—sometimes."

"Well, that's the way planchette works," said the other mysteriously "It's really one's subconsciousness that does it, I suppose. You know subconsciousness is like clairvoyance and second sight and hypnotism and all those things which know all about the past and future."

Cela shuddered.

"I am afraid of such things."

"But not of subconsciousness. To be afraid of that would be like being afraid of one's own soul."

"Well, what then?" eagerly.

"Why, if it is best that you should accept Mr. Ford your wheel will keep straight ahead down Columbia avenue after him. But if you really ought to refuse him it will turn without your really making it, down the street that your father takes."

"Really?"

"Yes."

"I have read that the wheel taught one decision," Cela said, "but I never knew just how."

"Well, that's how," said Mrs. Cassidy, slowly and thoughtfully.

The sun had disappeared behind the tall brick blocks to the west, and left the street, canyonlike, in soft shadows. Cela darted among the carriages, dodging heavily laden trucks, the while keeping a sharp eye upon the walk for two men.

"Oh, there he is!" she said softly, with a little thrill of delight. "Norm has a new suit of gray; that's why I didn't know him sooner. What would he think if he knew I was so near, watching him? He said he should be under torture till I gave him my answer. He doesn't act like it. What can papa and he be talking so agreeably about? Papa, the dear old soul! But I must be thinking—I must choose between them!"

Cela's face paled a little.

"Papa wouldn't come and live with us. He just couldn't! Whenever we've talked of boarding he has said he could not bear to give up his home. It's a wonder Norm doesn't look this way. He has said again and again that he knew when I was in the same room with him—that he could feel my eyes."

They crossed Jefferson street.

"It's at the next corner, now!" she gasped, "and I haven't decided yet. I am all that papa has in this world. How can I leave him alone? Would it be right? Other daughters do. Laura seemed to think it would. Norm says he can never love any one else—he'd rather die than live without me. Oh, here is the corner. And they are separating. Papa is looking this way. What shall I do? I just can't decide. Laura said leave it to the wheel. What will the wheel do?"

There was a breathless moment. Cela's wheel was going very slow; then slower, slower, but straight ahead. Upon its movements hung her fate. Would it decide for Norm? Her heart had almost ceased to beat. One more turn of the pedals would carry her by. Slower, slower. Suddenly her wheel turned sharply to the right.

"Oh, it's for papa," she said with breath that came like a knife in her side. "Poor Norm."

In another moment Cela had overtaken her father, and together they turned down the street, which ran parallel to Columbia avenue.

"You're not looking well," Mr. Bethune said.

"I've been doing some very hard riding," Cela replied, avoiding his eyes, for there were tears in her own. "Why, there is Nor——, Mr. Ford." she exclaimed, as that young man came up the side street toward them.

Ford was surprised to find Cela with her father, but delighted withal. Her reception was such as one might give the ghost of a dear dead friend.

"Here are some papers I meant to give you, but forgot them."

"Oh, yes," replied Bethune, taking the package. "You'll be up this evening?" he inquired with a look toward his daughter which seemed to add, "now that Cela is home."

"Yes," Cela answered quickly for him, and Ford felt he was to know his fate that night, and feared what it would be. Cela was very pale; her manner was unmistakable.

After tea Mr. Bethune sat in his library. Cela had taken a stool and drawn it near him in the dusk.

"Daughter, I'm going to take Mr. Ford into partnership in my business."

"Oh, papa, he—he has asked me to be his wife, too!"

"Too? "I'm not going to be his wife; you needn't be so frightened."

"Oh, you horrid papa! You know what I mean. There's his bell now," she added springing to her feet.

"Well, I half expected it," sighed the old man, "but he'll have to come here to live. I can't have him carrying you away."

"Come here to live," Cela repeated to herself as she flew to answer the ring. "Why, of course—that's what it meant his coming up that other street to join us. My wheel knew how it was to be."

"Well, which is it?" said Ford, like one asking his doom.

"It's yes. But, oh, it came awfully near being no! I must tell you about it. Now, don't act silly."—New York Herald.

A BRAVE KENTUCKIAN'S MONUMENT.

First Soldier to Lay Down His Life in the Louisiana Purchase.

One of the last acts of the late Congress was to authorize the Secretary of War to erect at the expense of $5000 a fitting monument over the remains of Sergeant Charles Floyd, a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who died August 20, 1804, near the present site of Sioux City, Iowa, and was the first soldier to lay down his life within the Louisiana purchase.

Sergeant Floyd was a Kentuckian, a soldier in the First Regiment of infantry of the regular army, of which Captain Clark was an officer, and the latter, writing of him, said: "His father is a man much rispected, tho' possest of moderate wealth." In the diary of Lewis and Clark under date of August 20 it is recorded that after a conference with an Indian warrior named Stageaunja, which in English means Great Blue Eye, "who begged us to give them whisky, the Indians mounted their horses and left us, having received a canister of whisky at parting. Here we had the misfortune to lose one of our sergeants, Charles Floyd. He was yesterday seized with a billious cholic, and all our care and attention were ineffective to relieve him. A little before his death he said to Captain Clark: 'I am going to leave you.' His strength failed as he added: 'I want you to write me a letter.' He died with a composure which justified the high opinion we had formed of his firmness and good conduct. He was buried on top of the bluff with the honors due to a brave soldier. The place of his interment was marked by a cedar post on which his name and the date of his death was inscribed. About a mile beyond the place to which we gave his name is a river about thirty yards wide, which we called Floyd's Creek."

The river still bears his name, as you will see by reference to the map. The bluff at Sioux City is still called Floyd's bluff. His grave has been protected all these years, and has been a landmark in that country. It is a graceful act to erect a monument in his honor.

Both Watches Were Gone.

A young fellow who was admonished by his father for his fondness of displaying his watch and chain, the father telling him that one day he would lose them, replied, "No fear; I am much too wide-awake for that to happen." A few evenings later the father offered to take his son to the theatre, greatly to the son's delight. When they had taken their seats the father said:

"Are your watch and chain all right, Jack?"

"Of course!" replied Jack, laughing.

As he felt in his pocket, however, the laugh came to an abrupt end, and, looking sheepishly at his father, the young man stammered out, "It's gone!"

"Why," said his father, laughing in turn, "I thought you were too wide awake for that to happen! I shall surprise you when I tell you that I took it to prove to you how easy it is for a man to rob you of it in a crowd."

"You, father."

"Yes, Jack. I bought these scissors, commonly used for such a purpose, and—" still laughing—"transferred the watch from your pocket into mine, and see, here it is."

On putting his hand into his pocket, however, he also suddenly ceased laughing, and, looking as sheepish as Jack had done before, stammered: "Jack—wh-wh-why, Jack, my dear boy, yours and mine are both gone! Some one has evidently been more wide-awake than both of us this time!"

When a Nation is Diseased.

A nation is defined as being diseased "when, as a unit, it is chronically incapable of directing its activities toward self-preservation." National diseases are not necessarily of the majority of the nation. In the human system one organ may fail us and precipitate an untimely death; so in nations. A degenerate aristocracy, a dissolute priestbood, or a corrupt government has led to the undoing of a nation, the majority of whom have been free from national disease. The diseases that destroy nations are not so much of the individual, but of the national life. National diseases may be classified under four heads: 1, imperfect nutrition; 2, poisons; 3, mental shock; and 4, sexual subversion. Some physicians trace all disease in the human body indirectly to insufficient or misdirected nutrition in one of the organs of the body. The historian Buckle said that "the history of every nation could be traced by the food it was accustomed to eat." The expression was too sweeping, yet it was based upon truth. "Every nation must have, throughout all the nation, enough to eat, of good quality, and properly prepared; or that nation will degenerate."—Scientific American.

Too Old to Like New Ways.

Uncle James Slightham and wife, a good old-fashioned couple living over in Liberty Township, Mo., have done their cooking for the past fifty-five years in the old brick fireplace, the same method that was employed by the pioneers in the early part of the century. The other day their children surprised them by sending to the house a magnificent modern steel range, which was put up solidly by the workmen. The old people stood it two day, then had it removed to the smokehouse and went back to their old fireplace to do their cooking, because it was "more convenient and the meals seemed to taste better cooked by it."—Kansas City Times.

The Emperor's Lightning Changes.

The German Emperor, when receiving foreign representatives or military attaches of foreign Powers, always wears the uniform of the army of the country the visitor represents, and sometimes during a levee he will change his uniform five or six times.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE

STORIES THAT ARE TOLD BY THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

"Wilt Thou Love Me Forever?"—Playing With Him—Changeable—He Did the Running Part—His Great Realization—A Sign of Stupidity, Etc., Etc.

One sung, his sweetheart's troth to hold:
'Dear, will you love me when I'm old?'

Another voiced this roundelay:
"Oh, wilt thou love when I'm gray?"

And still another grieved one called:
"Wilt thou love me, pet, when I am bald?'

But saddest wail of all was that—
"Sweet, will you love me when I'm fat?"
—Chicago Record.

Changeable.

"Yes, in one day the mercury varied forty-seven degrees."

"Almost equal to my wife's temper."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Sign of Stupidity.

"What does Adolphus Binks do?"

"Well, he works for a living like the rest of us."

"I didn't think he would turn out so stupid."—Chicago Record.

Playing With Him.

The Timid Lover—"You know the old adage, 'Faint heart never won fair lady.'"

Miss Second Season—"But I'm a brunette, you know."—Life.

He Did the Running Part.

The Major—"And did the enemy keep up a running fire?"

The Corporal—"Well, I kept up the running and the enemy kept up the fire all right."—Yonkers Statesman.

His Great Realization.

"Funny about that alarm clock, isn't it?"

"How funny?"

"Why, I didn't realize how near it was till it went off."—Richmond Despatch.

Came Very High.

First Heiress—"I don't see why they refer to a prince as his highness."

Second Heiress (who has married one)—"I guess your father never had to put up the price for him."—Brooklyn Life.

Keeping Loaded.

Harris—"Walters has been looking pretty sad since his daughter got married, hasn't he?"

Correll—"Yes, you see, he had no sooner got his daughter off his hands than he found he would have to put her husband on his feet."—Brooklyn Life.

Noteworthy.

"Remarkable fellow that," remarked the admiring friend. "He could play the piano by ear before he was seven years old."

"I don't see anything—"

"That isn't the point. He quit it entirely after he grew up."—Washington Star.

Arguing by Analogy.

Teacher—"Who can tell me what useful article we get from the whale? Johnny?"

Scholar—"Whalebone."

Teacher—"Right! Now, what little boy or girl knows what we get from the seal? Tommy?"

Scholar—"Sealing wax."—Harlem Life.

Editorial Courtesy.

Officer — "What's the row in there?"

Office Boy—"De. editor is declinin' a poem 'with thanks'"—Judge.

Why He Lost the Patient.

Physician—"Diet is the main thing in this case. Your husband eats too much. That is a feature of the disease and he should be watched."

Mrs. Youngwife—"But, doctor, he is always so hungry. What can I do?"

Physician (absently)—"Couldn't you prepare his meals yourself?"—New York World.

Roped Him In.

Mr. Truax—"The one who can say 'No' in such a way as to make a person feel under obligations is the one that wins in this world."

Miss Wobbsleigh—"I suppose so, but of course she must say 'Yes' after she has been properly teased."

He thought hard for a few minutes and then decided that there was no way out of it.—Chicago News.

Would Take No Risk.

"He isn't exactly what I'd call an insincere man," remarked Mr. Blykins, "and he wants you to like him. But——"

"Yes," said the person who is always eager to hear bad news about human nature.

"Well, he's the sort of man who will find out what time you are sure to be too busy to leave before he takes chances on asking you out to lunch."—Washington Star.

Japanese Matches.

Of matches, as well as of most other manufactures in Japan, complaint has been heard time and again from the market to which they have been exported. We now gather from a vernacular contemporary that Japan is fast losing the trade; Japanese matches are being ousted by matches of Swedish manufacture which are bounty-fed, but are still three dollars per ton dearer than Japanese matches. The reason why Japan is fast losing the market in India and China is because Swedish matches are of better quality, not a single bad stick being found in a box, while there is an average of three bad ones in each small box of Japanese matches—with regard to which we may say that if the average is above three the matches exported are infinitely superior to those retailed in Japan.—Kobe Chronicle.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Ideal Work For Women.

The journals that devote themselves to the affairs of women publish frequently articles on the number of pursuits which are open to progressive members of the fair sex, but we don't remember to have seen any reference to the splendid field which country journalism offers. It is true that there are already large numbers of women editors and that most of them are successful, but a wide experience shows that most of them took up the work because their husbands or some relative had died and left the business in their charge.

In other words, few women as a result of deliberate choice have started papers of their own; those now in the profession seem to have drifted there. This fact is remarkable when one considers how easy it is to begin a publication.

The Popular Use of the Ruche.

A detailed description of the varied uses of tiny ruches which flourish as a dress decoration would more than fill this column. Yards and yards of this pretty and popular garniture adorn the fashionable toilets and costumes of both French and American designing. These ruches, made of chiffon, tulle, net, silk and ribbon of every width and color, are used alike on skirts, bodices, fichus, sleeve-caps and cuffs, revers, collars and vest fronts. On white or black gowns, or those in black and white mixtures, black and white edging laces are combined to form very effective ruches, and those of soft black tulle are used with equally good results on toilets of pale pink, green or blue Indian silk, veiling, etamine or foulard. They edge the ruffles, outline or decorate the actual overdress, and they garnish and daintily finish the most elaborate gowns of lace or jet-embroidered net. The most satisfactory thing about them is the fact that they are sold at all the fancy dry-goods houses ready to apply, making them not only of great aid and value to the high-class modiste, who utilizes them in most artistic and ingenious ways, but also to the amateur and home dressmaker, to whom they are of great service.—New York Post.

The Summer Hats.

Hats for the summer season are truly "fearfully and wonderfully made," and many of the early importations are built of so many different materials that they look as if they had been constructed from the odds and ends of the family piece box. The large turban effects seems to be the idol of the hour and they are built of straw, tulle, choux, ribbon bows, feathers, aigrettes and flowers. As yet a simple straw hat with a possible decoration of flowers has not appeared. Straws are embroidered with paillettes and appliqued with figures of lace. The double straws appear again, and they are found in black lined with white, butter-color with cream, lavender with green, red with white and host of other combinations. Flowers will be more used than feathers for hat ornamentation. Gray tulle is much in favor and toques composed of it are ornamented with jet four-leaf clovers. All shades of purple and lavender will be employed in the construction of hats. A large turban-like affair of coarse purple straw has a tulle crown, and at the left side is a huge bunch of purple and yellow pansies. A popular shape is called "Directoire." It sets back on the head, the sides turned up, making a point over the face, and the brim behind is cut to fall down on the hair. A dainty "Directoire" model of white straw is embroidered with jet paillettes and decorated with violets. Many of the hats have strings of black velvet coming from under the brim in the back. Another model is of black straw lined with white. Under the rolling sides are soft pink roses. A dainty hat of white straw, lined with black, has a brim that rolls upon one side to show a chou of black velvet. The brim is trimmed with pansies and velvet. A distinctly new feature this season is a hat of cloth. A chic creation has a brim of black velvet and a soft crown of jetted cloth-of-gold.

School Girls Adopt Dress Reform.

Tight lacing and everything else in the way of personal attire that might be detrimental to health are to be discarded by the girl pupils in the High School of Newark, N. J. Abandoning stays and tight fitting waists, the girls will wear pretty, loose shirt waists. "Dress reform" is now apparently the motto of the High School. The girls are enthusiastic over it, and the teachers are delighted, for they have argued long and persistently for it and have made it the subject of lessons and talks in the class rooms, and of private talks to pupils whose health they feared was being injured by tight lacing. The reform has been hastened by the preparations for the physical culture classes soon to be started.

The methods of dressing most popular among the school girls have long given the teachers cause for worry. Recently a young woman pupil was asked to return home and arrange her clothing so that her waist measure would be added to by several inches. This was deemed necessary for her health and comfort at study. With most of the girls, the trim, neat belt, fashionable and pretty, appears to be an irresistible temptation and to pull in just another notch was the easiest thing in the world for them to do. Arguments in favor of ample breathing space were made, and everything is now satisfactorily settled. The girls are to wear to school a pretty, loose shirt waist, part of the gymnasium costume which has just been adopted, and in which the basket ball class will appear at practice. The entire suit is of black material, and includes bloomers, which are to be worn only in the gymnasium and black stockings and slippers. The shirt waist is to have red braid trimmings.

The suit is pretty and practical, and the girls are much pleased with it. The bloomers are very full and graceful and not unduly conspicuous. The waist, not being a blouse, is proper to be worn in the class rooms. An adjustable collar makes it possible to give the waist a "dressed up" appearance.

Linen Costumes For 1899.

Linen costumes will be worn very much. Some of the heavier qualities of linen are made up in the coat and skirt styles like the piques, but there are also the thinner linens like grass cloth, made up very elaborately. These last are made with over-skirt, and have silk or lawn petticoats; and also in the drop-skirt style, and trimmed with bands of heavy insertion. A smart grass-linen gown, with a pink and white satin stripe, has the skirt cut in circular shape, and trimmed with three broad bands of heavy guipure lace. The skirt is cut so that it flares very much below the last band of insertion. The waist, which fits tightly in the back, is rather loose in front, and has a square-yoke effect, encircled by a ruffle of the guipure lace. The lace also edges the fronts of the waist, and falls in a jabot on either side of a very narrow tucked front of pink Liberty silk. There is a ribbon belt of pink silk, and tied in at the wrists are little bows of pink silk showing through the lace ruffles. A very fine grass linen with no color is made up over a light green lining. This is trimmed down the front breadth with rows of lace insertion. The back is plain, rather on the circular-skirt effect, with no fulness in the back at all, except where it flares out at the bottom, but the long petticoat is made with a very full ruffle flounce, and is so wide that it looks full and yet clinging. The waist is almost tight-fitting, quite tight-fitting at the back and sides, and in front is trimmed with a lace barbe that goes around at the back, comes down the front of the waist, and then is slipped through two bands of the linen, the ends falling down over the waist on to the skirt. This waist has a vest of green Liberty silk very finely pleated. A dark blue linen, almost like a lawn—it is so light in weight—is a very attractive gown for traveling or for hard wear. It is trimmed with bands of red and white Russian embroidery; the waist is cut in an Eton jacket with long pointed fronts, the fronts one mass of the Russian embroidery, and there is a vest of red crepe cloth. This is a very curious combination, and is made still more curious by a little row of gilt buttons down the front of the jacket.—Harper's Bazar.

Gossip.

An English woman says that the young Queen of Holland has only recently had her ears pierced.

Queen Margherita of Italy speaks German fluently, and generally uses that language when she meets German artists.

By the will of Elizabeth L. Devine, of Philadelphia, an estate valued at $500,000 is divided among sixteen charitable institutions.

The German Empress commands the famous Pasewak Cuirassiers, and she is not infrequently seen riding at their head as Colonel and saluting the Emperor.

A woman's club at Grand Rapids, Mich., has provided $500 in order that the poor mothers of the city might receive greatly needed instruction in cooking.

Mrs. Archibald Little, an English woman, who lived in Western China for eleven years, says that there is a growing sentiment against the practice of crippling the native women's feet.

Miss Marion E. Garmory, of Rockford, Ill., was recently examined for admission to the bar at Ottawa, Ill., with eight young men, and carried off the first honors. Four of the young men failed to pass.

Mrs. Annie Besant greatly values a bloodstone ring which was given to her by the late Mme. Blavatsky. It is always upon her finger, and it is said that she means to take it with her to the grave when she dies.

Mrs. Jane B. Creighton, the founder and President of the White Cross Associator, is one of the leading women of Portland, Oregon. Her purpose in organizing the White Cross was to send nurses to the Philippines on the same plan as that used by the Red Cross.

Mlle. Lucille Faure, daughter of the late President of the French Republic, intended to take the veil after her father's death, it is said, but friends dissuaded her, and now she proposes to continue her work as a lay sister of charitable institutions and in addition will do some literary work.

Fashion Notes.

Narrow silk fringes with network headings are used for trimming gowns and silk blouses as well.

Some of the newest etamines and French bareges are barred with satin and delicately figured with Louis XIV. designs in natural colorings.

Fawn and dull-colored laces generally are one of the desirable dress trimmings. Fawn-colored lace on a silk waist worn with a fawn cloth suit is the smart thing.

Silk, light wool fabrics, and handsome silk and wool mixed materials, crinkled, waved, chevroned, barred, chenille dotted and creponed, in wholly novel markings, are now to be seen.

For special occasions this summer there will be worn handsome coats, shorter jackets, and waists of lace in Venetian, Honiton, Spanish guipure, real Flemish and Luxeuil patterns.

It is asserted by the importers that the new taffeta soyeaux weaves, manufactured with little or no dressing, will wear better than any class of silks put upon the market in many seasons.

An idea in making up organdies is the use of one color over another; black organdie over pink, or white over heliotrope, and prettier still is the use of a deeper shade of the same color for the organdie lining.

Quaint little poke bonnets of silk are seen, with delicate flowers on a white ground. One with pink flowers has a bunch of close pink rosebuds with knots of black velvet ribbon on the inside of the poke, in a style seen in fashion plates of many years ago.

The postillion back, short, narrow coat-tails are to be seen on the new suits, the coats cut up very short at the sides and lengthening again in front in a deep, round scallop or in a short square front. Some have belts and no basque below the waist. Most of the jackets are short and round up over above the hip.

RUSSIAN THISTLE A BOON

GREAT VALUE OF AN INTRUDER IN THE FAR WEST.

Nebraska Stockmen Find That a Plant Once Regarded as a Menace to Agriculture is Valuable Both as Feed and Fuel—A Case of Figs From Thistles.

The Nebraska State Agricultural Department at Lincoln is in recept of some interesting data relating to the use of the Russian thistle in Nebraska as food for all lines of stock and as fuel for heating purposes. Thousands of tons of this extraordinary plant are consumed annually in that State for those purposes. The agricultural department shortly will issue a lengthy report on the subject, treating it in all its details. According to the information the department has secured, the Russian thistle, which a few years ago was considered a dangerous menace to the agricultural interests of the entire Missouri Valley, has proved to be one of the best grazing plants known to this section. For the last two years farmers' organizations have been experimenting with the plant, but the progress of the experiments have not been fully reported until now, when there is no longer any doubt as to the utility of the weed.

Five years ago the Russian thistle first made its appearance in South Dakota and scientists declared that the agricultural prosperity of the whole country was threatened by the weed. The stock range was soon alive with the new growth and the whole State became a vast seed bed for the thistle. There was much genuine alarm among stockmen and farmers. The fall winds carried the seeds to the four parts of the compass and the extraordinary vitality of the plant was evidenced by vast beds of thistles appearing in spots so barren as to refuse to yield other forms of vegetation. The rapidity with which the growth overspread the whole country between the Missouri river and the mountains caused many students of agriculture and stock raising to declare that this vast domain would again revert to the wild things of the prairie.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington sent out men to investigate the situation and many Government bulletins were issued on this, "the greatest of evils to agriculture." A quotation from the agricultural department report of 1893 reads: "There is no doubt that the plant will spread throughout the whole great plains and still farther east, destroying a large portion of the wheat-producing region of the United States."

In spite of this prediction of awful calamity from the highest sources of agricultural information, this same Russian thistle is filling a long-felt want in Northwestern Nebraska. The thistle in a dry state very much resembles alfalfa and the experience of farmers and stock men is that it is more sought by stock than is any other wild hay.

As fuel, the thistle is not to be despised. Two bales of thistles are declared to equal a cord of wood in point of heat, and four bales equal a ton of coal. The cost of the weed is nothing, as it can be secured by tons in any draw on the prairie, where it has been tumbled by the winds. The manner in which the weed is used as fuel is novel, but successful.

A vessel of heavy sheet iron, formed like the old-fashioned wash boiler, is used for the two-eyed cooking stove. The thistle is thrown into this and tramped down as hard as possible. Then the vessel is inverted over the stove in which it is to be consumed. The absence of air in the vessel prevents the flames from extending too rapidly in that direction and the fuel drops gradually into the body of the stove as the fire burns its way into the mass. A vessel full of the weed will heat a large room for several hours to a very comfortable temperature.

Louis P. Cummins is one of the largest farmers and stock raisers in Nebraska. His ranch and farm is near Rushville, Neb., and he is president of the grange of that section. In a speech before the organization a few days ago, in which he had been requested to give the members the benefit of his experience in feeding thistle to stock, Mr. Cummins said:

"My first use of the thistle was last winter, when I fed it alike to horses and cattle. Though at first a little shy they soon learned to eat it with avidity. I found that cattle of all ages, including the young calf just beginning to eat hay, will eat the thistle and grow fat on the weed. During the present winter my horses and cattle have fed mainly on thistles gathered from my own place, which I started as fodder early in the fall. The stock even fed to advantage on thistles as they stood in the field, but I believe that much of the nutritous element of the weed is lost by leaving it in the weather. When in February the stock could no longer feed on the thistles in the field, because of the weather, I began foddering them from thistles, which I had cut and stacked in the open on August 31, 1897. It is proper to note that this date is rather late for harvesting thistles for fodder, as the weed becomes old at that time and the thorns become brittle enough to stick severely. During the present winter I have fed thistles to a large number of young stock of all kinds and I find them the equal of anything I can purchase. The stock seems to find something especially appetizing about the thistle and lick the very chaff from the ground. As a healthful, milk-producing feed I believe the thistle has no superior.

"I do not contend that the thistle will become a substiute for other feed for stock, but I do believe it will be more generally adopted than any other food in the Western States. Its prolific growth commends it in the first place. Still, on deserted lands it does not thrive as in a cultivated state. I have cultivated some in rows three feet apart and find that it reaches more than double the size of the wild weed. This peculiar weed flourishes as abundantly during severe droughts as at other times and I really believe that it grows more luxuriantly during dry weather. It should be cut when in blossom and stacked in all cases, while yet partly green, as it is extremely difficult and disagreeable to handle when perfectly dry. I regard the advent of the Russian thistle to this particular locality as a boon of no little consequence and its future is full of promise."

TRAMP BOYS.

Remarkable Phases of Life in Hoboland---Seven Thousand Lads "Snared" and Forced to Lead a Migratory Existence.

BY JOSIAH FLYNT.

EXPERTS declare that there are about seven thousand boys in the United States who live, from one end of the year to the other, exclusively in tramp life. It is impossible to take an exact census of all—they are too migratory—but I base my estimate on over ten years' acquaintance with American tramp life, and on travels with tramps which have taken me into thirty States. In winter, there are easily five hundred tramp boys in New York City alone. Of course, there are more than this number who have to pick up their living in a more or less tramp fashion, but I refer to the lads who actually belong to the tramp fraternity and are part and parcel of its manifestations. They are called "kids" and "prushuns" in the hobo's vernacular, and when they take tramp names, always have to add the suffix "kid" to the name of the town from which they claim to have come, and by which they are distinguished, but they are known to the general public merely as truants and "incorrigibles." No one acquainted with the tramp world, however, would mistake them for anything but what they are. Stylish clothes and a bath could not change their shambling gait, rounded shoulders, harsh voices and exaggerated "tough" manner. Even upon the youngest the life has had its effect, and a tramp could easily single them out in a miscellaneous collection of boys. Their average age is about fourteen years, but there are some nearly eighteen and others not yet ten.

They are in tramp life, to use a homely expression, because the tramp "needs them in his business." The tramp, as a class, or the hoboes (hautes beaux), as I prefer to call them, came upon the scene not long after the Civil War, and many of them soon discovered that it was much easier for a boy to excite sympathy than for a man, and they began to entice youngsters into the life. It was immaterial to them where they found the boys or who were their parents, so long as they were quick, intelligent and willing. These are the necessary qualifications for a successful "prushun," and although there are some boys much more willing and active than others, the great majority of them are bright and attractive. Rich and poor alike contribute to their class. A millionaire's son, if a hobo can catch him near a railway watering tank and fascinate him with interesting stories, is as liable to conscription as the young hopeful of a poor workingman. The only thing necessary is that the lad should have a romantic temperament. If he has gone through a course of "dime novels" before the hobo meets him it makes it all the easier for the latter to fire his imagination with accounts of wild Western life, but there are youngsters unable to read that he has influenced.

In New York City it is the boy of the slums that the hobo is most likely to reach. While in the city he spends most of his time in the congested districts, they are the best places for him to find charity, as well as to hide his vagabondage, and he naturally sees a great deal of the local boys. If he is in search of one to take away with him on his travels, he prowls about the streets, acquainting himself with the boys' playgrounds and gathering places. Before long he is sure to find a collection of lads which he thinks he can influence, and then he tries to get the boy who seems to him the most promising. Watch him at his preliminary work. He is seated on an ash barrel, a crowd of gamins gazing up at him with admiring eyes. When he tells his stories, each one thinks that he is being talked to just as much as the rest, and yet, somehow, little by little, there is a favorite who is getting more and more than his share of the winks and smiles; soon the most exciting parts of the stories are gradually devoted to him alone, but in such an artful way that he himself fails to notice it at first. It is not long, however, before he feels his importance. He begins to wink, too, but just as slyly as his charmer, and his little mouth curls into a return smile when the others are not looking. "I'm his favorite, I am," he thinks. "He'll take me with him, he will, and show me things."

He is what the hobo calls "petrified," which means as much as anything else, hypnotized. The stories that he has heard amount to very little in themselves, but the way they are told, the happy-go-lucky manner, the subtle partiality, the winning voice and the sensitiveness of the boy's nature to things of wonder, all combine to turn his head. Then his own parents cannot control him as can this slouching wizard.

In the country the favorite gathering place for boys likely to be attracted by tramp life as well as for the hoboes is the railway watering tank. For over twenty years the hoboes have used the railroads as thoroughfares, beating their way on trains and sleeping at night in box-cars, sand houses and at camp-fires near the track. The watering tank is their "depot," because they can board freight trains here while the trains are taking water.

In our provincial towns it is well-known to the boys that there is generally a collection of interesting wanderers to be found at the watering tank, and during the long summer months, when time often drags heavily on their hands, they like to join the hoboes and listen to their tales of adventure. If one of them appeals to some member of the gang who is looking for a "prushun," the same process of "petrifying" is gone through as in the case of city boys, and it is often possible to get a lad from the country to run away more quickly than one of the metropolitan training, because he is less suspicious.

Once "on the road," the life of these boys can only be likened to that of slaves. Their duty is to do exactly what their "jockers," the men who have enticed them on to "the road," command, and they are expected, if necessary, to find their "jockers'" meals, clothes and even lodging house money. Some become expert beggars in a few weeks, and are much prized by the men with whom they travel to the end of their "prushun" apprenticeship, and there are others who require a year and more before they are successful even in finding their food. Once trained, however, and if they are carefully exploited, many of them take in as much as $5 a day, the money going, of course, to their "jockers," and eventually to the saloon-keeper. During the process of getting trained they are kicked, slapped and generally maltreated, and on occasions they are loaned, traded and even sold. It avails them very little to run away from a cruel "jocker," for unless they return home, which most of them are ashamed to do, they are sure to be picked up by some one else before they have gone far. Not all hoboes travel with boys, but there are so many who do that it is useless for a runaway "prushun," who remains in the life, to keep free of them. They are bound to run across him somewhere, on a freight train or at some popular "hang-out," and they either persuade or compel him to take up a "prushun's" burden again.

This burden has to be carried until the boy is able to defend himself and come off victorious in a fisticuff with his "jocker," or until he has reached an age when he is obviously too old to travel any longer as a "kid." The age limit various in different cases, but it is seldom that one finds a boy in the "prushun" class after he has passed his eighteenth year.

Once emancipated, to use the hobo word, the boy is supposed to go and look for revenge. Some do this and some do not, but all are told that the revenge when they get it will offset all the misery and trouble they have had to put up with as "prushuns." Indeed, this is the one reward held out to them. From the time they get into tramp life, as boys, until they enter into the joys of the emancipated, they are led to believe that when emancipation comes they can go and "snare" some other boy of romantic temperament, and make him slave for them as they have slaved for others. West of the Mississippi River there is a regular gang of these "ex-kids," as they are called, and the bulk of them are supposed to be looking for revenge. In certain parts of the country, thanks to the intelligence of magistrates and court judges, who have learned what it means when a boy is found in the company of a hobo, it is very dangerous to attempt any "snaring," or to be arrested with a boy "in tow," because very severe sentences are meted out to men who travel with youngsters, and this is one of the reasons why some "ex-kids," as well as a number of the hoboes, have given up "prushun" companionship. Another reason is that some find the business heartless and cruel. There are so many, however, who favor the custom that tramp life in the United States is continually being recruited from the boys of the country, and every year a number of them take the places of those who have finished their apprenticeship. Those who come to New York generally arrive in winter, the time their "jockers" travel to the large cities to get the benefit of lodging house shelter and cheap restaurant living. They also put in an appearance in summer for a day or so, but at this time of year the bulk of them are scattered along the different railroads. They are the most difficult lads in the world to locate and get hold of. Excepting during the coldest months, and even then, if they go South, they are continually on the move, and it is impossible to keep track of them long enough to do them much good. When they have committed a crime and are put in such prisons as the Tombs to await trial, they get the benefit of that very worthy institution, the Tombs School, and come under the good influence of men and women connected with such reforms, but only a small number commit crimes sufficiently grave to be lodged in jail, and the reform school seems also to have but very little effect on their natures. The great majority of American tramps have spent a part of their boyhood in reformatories, but they went on tramp life again when released. It is exceedingly hard to reform a boy who has once been in tramp life, and I fear that the most of those who are now "prushuns" are destined to develop into full fledged tramps. It is possible, however, to prevent a great many boys from ever becoming "prushuns," or learning much about life among tramps, and my purpose in writing this article is to call attention to the methods which I believe will accomplish this end. I have referred to the fact that some magistrates are acquainted with the position of the boys in Hoboland, and punish their seducers very severely. It seems to me that this is the best remedy that can be applied. The boys themselves have been sinned against more than they have sinned, and punishment for them does not seem fair, and, as has been stated, is in many cases ineffectual. If it were recognized, however, throughout the tramp world that every man caught in company with a boy, who was known to be his "prushun," would receive, say, a year in the penitentiary—such sentences have already been given for this offense—tramp boys would not be so numerous as they are to-day, and Hoboland would be deprived of one of its main resources in keeping up its strength. As yet there is no uniform legislation in all the States by which a severe punishment can be given tramps who travel with boys, but it is at least possible for magistrates to give tramps the full benefit of the law as it applies to vagrancy, and in some communities this is now so severe that special legislation is unnecessary to secure the desired ends.—New York Independent.

IT WASN'T ALWAYS VULGAR.

In Old-Fashioned Days a "Dish" of Tea Was Proper Style.

Etiquette is a strange affair. It changes so indisputably that what in one century will be called polite in another will be dubbed the climax of vulgarity. Take that simple matter, for example, the drinking of tea from the saucer. When tea was first used in England it was drunk from a dish In old collections of china many of these quaint pieces will be found they are shallow basins devoid of handles altogether.

Then some one introduced cups with handles and saucers. Old-fashioned folk did not care for them, and as a protest they poured their tea into the saucer and drank it from there, harking back as far as they could to the old beloved "dish."

But as to be old-fashioned is usually an unpardonable social crime, people who were up-to-date determined that to drink from the saucer was a vulgar habit, just as bad as eating with a knife. In the kitchen and comfortable quarters of that kind, where those who drank their tea drank it as they preferred, the fashion for pouring it into the saucer continued. But upstairs my lady was far too fastidious. She waited until hers cooled, or drank it scalding. And so matters have gone on. Even if this year a leader of society were to start the old fashion again it would take many a long month to do away with the great prejudice there is in England for tea-drinking out of the saucer.

It has been said that the Queen sometimes drinks her tea that way. Her gracious majesty may or may not do so; even should she, that would not make it correct for my lady in her parlor to do so too.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Oil to calm the waves was used on an unusually large scale during the recent gales in the English Channel. The waves broke over Folkstone pier, making it difficult for steamers to enter the port until a considerable quantity of the oil was poured into the harbor, when the seas immediately became smooth.

The shells found on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa, are unlike the usual forms found in other lakes, though they can not be directly associated with any living oceanic species, and it is argued that they were survivors of the marine fauna of some more ancient times, when the lake was connected with the ocean. The water of the lake is known to be brackish.

Electric heaters have been introduced into the cloth presses used in French textile works, and take the place of an awkward system of heating cast-iron plates in a furnace and then placing them in the press between the various layers of cloth. In the new arrangement electric heaters enclosed in sheet-iron cases are used, and they are not only much less cumbrous, but possess the advantage of being adjustable to different degrees of temperature.

The origin of the Hessian fly in the United States is stated to be due to the presence of that insect in the bedding and fodder of the Hessian troops when they landed on Long Island in 1776. The fly was first observed in this locality two years later, and from Long Island it has proceeded in all directions at the rate of about twenty miles each year. It is now found throughout the Eastern half of the United States, except in some Southern and Southeastern States, and also in California. Its original habitation is not known, but it occurs in Europe, particularly in the eastern countries. In the west of Europe and England it is rarely destructive, and its presence seems to be of recent occurrence. The insect was also found in New Zealand two years after it was located in England by the entomologists. Wheat, rye and barley are the plants most affected by the Hessian fly, and the method of attack is to allow the grub to take up its home in the stalk, resulting in its breaking down.

In ship-building an extensive use is now made of pneumatic tools for drilling, riveting, and similar operations, and to obviate the necessity of a more or less complex system of piping portable air compressors have recently been introduced, which can be set up in the immediate vicinity of the pneumatic tools. These air-compressors are driven by gasoline engines of the same pattern as those used in stationary plants, and the gasoline and the water for cooling the cylinders are carried in tanks connected with the apparatus. There are two heavy fly-wheels to control the speed and length of stroke, and the engine is directly connected to the compressor. The whole apparatus can be moved readily from place to place, and, should it be desired to go a considerable distance, horses may be attached. In addition to its application in ship-building, compressed air is being used for riveting in bridge-building and other structural steel work, and it is believed that the portable compressor will prove quite useful in such instances.

Lord Kitchener Has a Glass Eye.

It must be a great blow to the feminine admirers of Lord Kitchener to learn that he has a glass eye. A Cambridge photographer is said to have made this discovery from the peculiar reflective powers of the artificial optic. If Lord Kitchener has so remarkable a "store eye" that it remained for a photographer to discover that it was not real, there will be a demand for the address of the optician who furnished it or for a course of instruction from Lord Kitchener on the proper way of managing one.

TALES OF PLUCK AND ADVENTURE.

His Ride on an Avalanche.

George D. Williamson, now engaged in mining near Lake City, tells a thrilling story of his experience in a snowslide in the mountains of Hinsdale County, in Colorado.

Mr. Williamson and a companion had been to look at a mining claim in which they were interested and were returning along the trail when they came to a point at which there were evidences of a movement of the heavy mass of snow lying on the mountainside.

"I saw that it was liable to move again at any time," said Mr. Williamson, "and started back with the remark that it was as much as a man's life was worth to attempt to cross the snow that had poured across the trail. From where we stood to the bottom of the gulch was about 1000 feet, and we could see that the movement of the snow had stopped about fifty feet below the trail on which we were standing. I thought that by going around the snow carefully we could escape and save ourselves a long trip. I began clambering down the rocks on the edge of the slide. When I reached a point near the end of the slide I looked back to where my friend stood at a safe distance and called to him that it was all right. A big dead tree had been brought down by the slide and rested on about three feet of snow, packed quite solid. The top of the tree projected about twenty feet beyond the end of the slide. Instead of going around the tree I sprang upon the trunk, intending to leap from it to the ground on the other side.

"The moment I touched the log I knew I was gone. Whether the slide started of its own weight or whether my weight started it I will never know, but in an instant I was flying down the mountain. As the log began to move I dropped and fell astride it, grasping a limb in front of me with both hands. I heard the scream of my friend as I began to move and then heard nothing more except the terrible roar of the avalanche behind me. There were no trees in the way, and the log went as straight as a die down the mountainside, fortunately for me keeping on top of the snow.

"I don't know what I thought. There was no time to do much thinking, and all my energies were devoted to the maintenance of my position. We passed some dead bushes, the broken twigs from which were dashed into my face, cutting the skin, and the wind almost stopped my breath. At the bottom of the narrow gulch the tree stopped for an instant, but before I could get off the pressure of the snow behind started it again, and it shot up the side of the opposite hill with scarcely any diminution of force.

"Gradually the avalanche spent its energy, and when the log came to a standstill I was sitting on it holding the limb tightly more than 200 feet up the mountainside, while behind me the snow, timbers and rocks filled the gulch to the level of my position, forming a bridge fully 150 feet high.

"The whole thing was over in half a minute, and except for the scratches on my face I was unhurt. As I shook the snow off and looked around I saw my friend tearing down the mountain on the other side of the gulch with the expectation that he would find my mangled body under the debris. Needless to say, he was astonished when he heard of my remarkable ride on the back of Death."

One of the Bravest Deeds of the War.

The same day that the Winslow, the Hudson and the Wilmington were having their action at Cardenas, far away on the southern coast of Cuba another fight was taking place, in the progress of the work of separating the great island from the rest of the world. On the night of May 10, Captain McCalla, of the Marblehead, called for volunteers to protect the cable-cutters in their work. The roll was soon filled, and the next morning the steam-launches of the Marblehead and Nashville, towing the two sailing-launches under command of Lieutenants Winslow and Anderson, started into the harbor of Cienfuegos about quarter before seven. The carried a squad of marines picked for proficiency as marksmen, and a machine-gun in the bow of each boat. The Nashville and Marblehead then opened fire on the Spanish batteries, and under cover of this, and that of the steam-launches, the crews of the other boats went to work. It was a perilous business, but the sailors grappled and cut successfully the two cables they had been ordered to destroy. Thes also found a small cable that the grapnal fouled the bottom and was lost. Meantime the Spanish fire grew hotter and hotter, pouring out from the batteries and machine-guns, and the boats began to suffer. The well-directed fire from the rifles of the marines and from the one-pounders kept the Spaniards from reaching the switch-house which controlled the submarine torpedoes, but launches could not contend with batteries at close range, and when the work for which they came, and which all had been performed under a heavy fire, was done, they withdrew to the ships. Nine men, including Lieutenant Winslow, had been wounded, some seriously, and three, as was reported later, mortally. It was a very gallant exploit, coolly and thoroughly carried through, under a galling fire, and it succeeded in its purpose of hampering and blocking in the enemy at the important port of Cienfuegos, which was the road from Havana to the southern coast. It was another twist in the coil which the United States was tightening about Cuba.—From "The Spanish-American War," by Henry Cabot Lodge, in Harper's Magazine.

Close Quarters.

A thrilling question, What to do on unexpectedly meeting a grizzly bear? is very happily answered in the following extract from "Four-Footed Americans and Their Kin:"

An American mining engineer was taking a little exercise one morning in the Rockies, and as he paused a moment to look about, a few bones caught his eye. The meat was picked from them, but the gristle was quite fresh. "Aha!" he thought, "a bear must have been enjoying spring lamb!"

He thought bear, and instantly he saw bear! Lurching down the steep, and stopping directly in his path, was a full-sized grizzly, which was evidently as much surprised as the man but not so frightened. The bear rose on its hind legs, waving its paws, and looked at the man slantwise.

The engineer returned the stare, glance for glance, not knowing what else to do, half-expecting the beast to run, as most fourfoots will, and feeling backward at the same time for a footing that would give him range enough to use his rifle.

As he took a step backward the bear stepped forward, growling. Oh, for a tree! If there had been one in sight he would have risked running for it, as grizzlies are not good climbers, like the black bears; but there he was—he could neither run nor shoot. His enemy gave a grin and a growl, and took another step forward, clawing at him.

The engineer dared not lift his rifle to his shoulder lest the bear should grab the muzzle, but he managed to grasp the barrel, and swinging it round, brought the butt down on the grizzly's nose with a heavy blow. The bear was only enraged, not stunned, and gave a growl, gnashing its teeth with a terrible noise. For a moment the man expected no other fate than to become the supper for the little bears!

Something cold slipped along his shoulder and touched his cheek. Fortunately he had sufficient nerve not to turn. There was a sharp report close to his head that made him deaf, and kept his ears ringing for months after ward; but the bear pitched forward, just clearing him, and rolled down the rocks to a ledge below, shot through its wicked eye.

Lassoed.

Robert Crawford, in describing certain experiences among the outlaws and desperadoes of South America, tells one story so original that its central incident might serve as motive for a fictitious sketch.

One night a farmer was roused from sleep by hearing unusual and stealthy noises about the place. He got quietly out of bed, and after listening attentively, discovered that some people outside were cutting a hole through the door, close to the bolt, by which it was held.

It did not require any great amount of detective talent to guess the object of the operation, and the best way to foil it was suggested by a thong of rawhide with a loop on it, which hung from a hook on the inside of the door. Noiselesssly removing the thong, he slipped the end of it through the loop, and there he stood armed with an impromptu lasso, ready for action.

It was an anxious time while the farmer stood watching the hole in the door grow larger and larger, until, at last, it was of sufficient size to effect the purpose for which it was made.

The supreme moment arrived, and a hand was stealthily inserted, not only through the hole, but also through the loop of the little lasso which hung skilfully around it. With a sudden jerk the loop was tightened around the wrist, and the hand dragged in as far as the aperture would allow, while the thong was securely fastened to the hook on the back of the door.

The robber was perfectly helpless. His companions came to his aid, and having ineffectually dragged at the imprisoned arm till they were tired, gave up the struggle and prepared to depart.

But they were prudent men, and it occurred to them that, to save himself, their companion might betray them. Dead men, they thought, tell no tales; so they killed him, and then ran away.

Her Burning Clothing Torn Off by a Dog.

At the home, in Lima, Ohio, of Mr. and Mrs. Will Carpenter, a few days ago, their ward, Miss Mattie Williams, was washing the kitchen windows, and was near a gasoline stove. Her dress took fire. She did not notice it until she had been outside a minute or so. Presently Mrs. Carpenter heard her calling: "Aunt Lida, I'm on fire!"

Mrs. Carpenter started to her assistance, but a bulldog named McGinty, owned by the Carpenters, and on a porch in front of the house, heard the little girl's screams, and reached her first. When Mrs. Carpenter reached the porch the dog was tearing the burning clothes from the child's body, and throwing them in every direction, and kept between Mrs. Carpenter and the burning girl. The dog tore off her dress, skirts and waist, all of which were in flames, and all Mrs. Carpenter could do was to hold the upper part of the girl's clothing, which she did in an effort to keep her from inhaling the flames, and to smother the fire, which had communicated to her hair. The dog did not let up until every particle of burned clothing was torn from the child's body, when he began to whine from the burns he had received on the nose and mouth, both of which were badly blistered, and the whiskers and hair burned off his nose. The little girl was only slightly burned, Mrs. Carpenter being the more seriously burned of the two.

McGinty is about twelve years old, and is greatly attached to the little girl whose life he saved. He was raised with the South Side Fire Department, with which his master was connected until a few years ago, and learned to extinguish fire.

An Australian Pulpit Sensation.

The Rev. Mr. Davison had an awkward experience of bush life the other Sunday. During divine service at Runnymede, Victoria, a voice in solemn tones pealed forth: "Do not move, Mr. Davison; there's a snake at your elbow." The minister glanced around and shuddered, for quite close was a large tiger snake, quietly coiled up. One of the congregation seized a walking-stick, and, after some confusion among those present, succeeded in despatching the reptile.

In the Congressional Library.

The Congressional Library at Washington has a set of the London Times from 1796. It is not strange that a file of this newspaper is now of great value, for in 1860 only 1000 copies were printed. The set in the Boston Public Library dates from 1808 and consists of two hundred and thirty two bound volumes.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

Veal Klops.

Chop fine sufficient cold veal to make one pint, add a cupful of white bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of salt, dash of pepper and whites of two eggs. Form into small balls and poach in milk or water for fifteen minutes. Have the poaching liquid just at the boiling point, but do not allow it to bubble or the klops will be liable to break.

Devonshire Roast.

Get a large flank steak and score it thoroughly. Fry half a dozen onions and spread them over the flank steak. Then roll the steak over and over, like a jelly roll, and tie it firmly with string to keep it in place. Place it in the dripping pan with a little water and place a sprig of parsley or celery on top. In a hot oven it will be done in a half or three-quarters of an hour. A dish like this will cost only about twenty-five cents and will be sufficient meat for a family of four or five.

Cheap Dish For Luncheon.

Half a box of gelatin costs about six cents, a can of tomatoes ten cents. These, with a fair-sized head of lettuce, furnish the foundation for one of the prettiest dishes ever sent to table. Pour off about half a cupful of the liquid from a quart can of tomatoes and soak the gelatin in this for a few minutes. Meanwhile wash the remainder thoroughly and bring it to a boiling point in an agate saucepan, adding salt, pepper and sugar, to taste; pour this boiling hot on the soaked gelatin and stir until dissolved; pour into a melon-shaped crockery mold that has been standing for a few minutes full of very cold water. Set in a cold place for several hours; then turn out in a salad bowl in the centre of nicely-arranged lettuce. Mayonnaise sauce may be added to each slice of this, served on the lettuce, but it is very good without. The sugar must not be perceptible, but a little to slightly destroy the natural acidity of the tomatoes adds richness.

An Inexpensive Fruit Pudding.

A very delicious and inexpensive boiled fruit pudding is made as follows: Stem and stone a cup of raisins. Add a cup of well-prepared currants and a quarter of a pound of citron. Sift a teaspoonful of soda twice with three cups of flour. Rub through the flour a piece of butter the size of an egg. Add a cup of water and a cup of molasses, and beat well. Put in the fruit, and add enough extra flour to make a batter as stiff as you can stir it. Put the pudding in a two-quart tin pail, well buttered for the occasion, and let it boil steadily in a pot well filled with water for four hours. It is an improvement to the pudding to coat the buttered surface of the pail with sugar before putting it in. Throw a tablespoonful of granulated sugar into the pail after buttering it, and toss the sugar about, allowing it to cling to the butter until the surface is well coated. This makes a shiny coat to this extremely economical pudding.

The following hard sauce is an excellent one to serve with the pudding: Rub to a cream half a cup of softened butter and a cup of granulated sugar. When the mass is creamy add a teaspoonful of lemon extract or orange extract and a little nutmeg. Pile the sauce in a light pyramid and set it in a cold place to harden. A tablespoonful of sugar, mixed over the fire with a few drops of water in a frying-pan until it has turned a rich, dark brown, will give a caramel flavor. It cannot be used in a hard sauce, however, but must be melted by adding a half cup of water, and stirring it until the caramel melts. When this is added to the hard sauce with nutmeg alone for flavoring it makes a rich liquid sauce of fine flavor.

Household Hints.

All boiled meats should be served the moment they are cooked.

High-stemmed goblets are in vogue again in place of the less decorative tumblers.

Crackers in damp weather often become soft and crumbly. To restore their crispness, put them in a hot oven for a few minutes.

A cork that is steeped for a few moments in hot vaseline will, it is said, serve all the purposes for which a glass stopper is used.

A tablespoonful of ammonia to a quart of water is the best medium for cleaning windows, lamp chimneys or any kind of glassware.

Ivory that has been spotted or has grown yellow can be made as clear and fresh as new by rubbing with fine sandpaper, and then polishing with finely powdered pumicestone.

Paint and putty can be taken off glass by wetting the glass several times with a strong solution of soda. Wet the glass often with it till the spots soften and can be washed off, and then polish with alcohol.

The flavor of the ordinary baked macaroni with cheese will be much improved if to the water in which the sticks are boiled are added with salt, a small piece of butter and a small onion stuck with two or three cloves.

English chocolate-pots are usually provided with what is called a muddler, a long paddle with a handle passing through the lid of the pot. When a cupful is to be served, the muddler is turned to prevent the settling that otherwise takes place.

In purchasing paper for a dwelling, especially where there are children in the family, it is an excellent plan to buy an extra roll, so that in case of accident there will be paper on hand to repair the damage. Very often an entire room must be repapered for need of a few pieces for repairs.

The Smallest Inhabited Island.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone Lighthouse stands. At low water it is thirty feet in diameter; at high water the lighthouse, whose diameter at the base is twenty-eight and three-fourths feet, completely covers it. It is inhabited by three persons. It lies nine miles off the Cornish coast, and fourteen miles southwest of Plymouth Breakwater. Flatholme, an island in the British Channel, is only a mile and a half in circumference, but, consisting mostly of rich pasture land, supports a farmhouse, beside the lighthouse with a revolving light 165 feet above the sea.

THE OLD MUSIC BOX.

Its tones were tinkling once and gay;
But now, unheeded in the gloom,
It occupies, 'mid shadows gray,
An ill-kept, unfrequented room.
Yet, carelessly, I sometimes pause
And turn the key and bid it sound
Despite the broken pegs and flaws
Which so complainingly abound.

The melodies are old and queer—
You scarce would think that years ago
They trilled to every idle ear;
And now for me alone they flow.
Even though cogs may squeak and jar
And rythms often feebly halt,
They call sweet memories from afar,
I love the theme and pass the fault.

Perchance my lot or yours 'twill be
Some time in shadows to remain
When we are worn and out of key
And strive for harmonies in vain.
I hope some old-time loving friend
Our dormant skill will deign to stir
And find us, even to the end,
Not as we are, but as we were.
—Washington Star

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Bill—"The under dog in a fight gets all the sympathy." Jill—"Yes; but, unfortunately, that isn't all he gets."—Yonkers Statesman.

Visitor—"Why didn't you light that bonfire that you had ready for the football series?" Student—"We lost all our matches."—Yale Record.

"Madam, it is my painful duty to inform you that your husband has been eaten by a bear." "That's too bad; he had on his best clothes."

His Grace—"That was a capital joke you told me last week. I was laughing over it yesterday." She—"So soon?"—Roxbury Gazette.

Blink—"The trouble with a bore is one never knows what to do with him." Wink—"Not at all. The trouble is one's always afraid to do it."—Harper's Bazar.

"What ought to be done with a deadlock?" asked Mr. Manchester. "Why not try a skeleton key?" suggested Mr. Northside.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Witner (shortly after the introduction)—"I beg your pardon, miss—I didn't catch your name?" Miss Smith—"That's strange. Why, it's epidemic!"—Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Newcomb (who is anxious for supper)—"What can your grandfather be doing, Willie?" Willie (visiting at the farm)—"I left him pumping the cow, grandma, when I came in."

"Why did you sheathe your sword in me?" cried the wandering minstrel. "Because you are a scab-bard," replied the king's troubadour.—Harvard Lampoon.

Mrs. Hiram—"Supposing, Bridget, I should deduct from your wages the price of all the china you broke?" Bridget Brittledish—"Well, mem, think I'd be loike the china."—Tit-Bits.

"It is a question to me," said the dentist, as he got up in the cold to answer a cry from his baby, "if a fellow makes most noise when his teeth are coming or when they are going."—Yonkers Statesman.

"There's something fascinating about the clatter of a telegraph instrument to me," said Borrowe. "Because it always runs on tick, I suppose," remarked Tyson, witheringly.—Philadelphia North American.

"You are now one," said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together with a knot they never could undo. "Which one?" asked the bride. "You will have to settle that for yourselves," said the clergyman.—Tit-Bits.

HIGH PRICE FOR A MADSTONE.

Warm Competition Over an Heirloom Credited With Remarkable Cures.

For a piece of stone which for a century and a half has been credited with marvellous properties in healing the bites, scratches and stings of animals nearly $700 was paid at an auction held in Loudoun County, Virginia.

The stone is known as the Loudoun madstone, and its apparently wonderful cures are numbered by the thousands. The stone was obtained from the Indians by Ferdinand Fred, a German, who settled in Loudoun County at the foot of Catoctin Mountains, not far from where the battle of Ball's Bluff was fought in the Civil War. There is no lack of faith in the stone among those who have investigated. Many have come thousands of miles to have it applied, while on several occasions, it is said, the stone has been conveyed to a distance by a member of the family, and its application proved beneficial, especially in cases of dog cat and rattlesnake wounds.

The estate of the Fred family went into court last fall for final settlement, and there was considerable litigation over this stone, which old Fred had especially stipulated in his will should be kept in the family and its use given free.

Judge Nicol finally decided that the stone should be sold, and it was bought in by an heir for $450. It was auctioned off again and was bought by Dr. Turner, of Snickersville, for $682.50. It is said that there were several bidders from elsewhere, but the feeling was so strong against allowing the stone to go out of the county that only heirs of Fred were bidders. Some encyclopedias have a history of this stone, which has long been considered a remarkable one.

Coal Production of the United States.

The total product of coal in the United States in 1870 was 32,863,690 tons, of which 15,664,275 was anthracite. The total in 1897 was 147,860,380, of which 41,637,864 was anthracite. The exports of coal from the United States in 1870 amounted to 227,918 tons, of which 121,098 was anthracite. In 1898 the total reached 4,008,996, of which 1,326,582 was anthracite. As the volume of the product increased the price went down. In 1870 the average price per ton for anthracite at Philadelphia was $4.39; in 1898 it was $3.50. In 1870 the average price of bituminous coal at Baltimore was $4.72 a ton; in 1898 it was $1.60.

An Old French Port.

Aigues-Mortes, once an important French harbor on the Mediterranean, and from which St. Louis sailed in his crusades of 1248 and 1270, is now miles from the sea, on account of the silt brought down by the canal, and the Government will sell at auction the picturesque ruins of the walls of the port.

YOU : : NEED : : :

Regular Outdoor

Exercise!

Something that will not only throw off that feeling of lassitude, but give

Strength And Pleasure.

There are many people who deprive themselves of many years of life and the enjoyment of good health by staying too close. Get out of doors get exercise; get health; get pleasure. There is no form of exercise that can be regulated to fit the strength of an individual as cycling. Get a wheel from

Hathaway Bros.

The Jewelers,
Water Street,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

A BIG CLUB.

Cut this out and return to us with $1.00 (bank check, money order or currency) and we'll send the following postage prepaid:

VERMONT FARM JOURNAL 1 Yr.
ATLANTA WEEKLY JOURNAL 1 Yr.
AMERICAN POULTRY ADVOCATE 1 Yr.
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MARION HARLAND'S COOK BOOK
TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM.

All for $1, Regular $4.

This combination fills a family need. Two farm papers for the men—The "Gentlewoman," an ideal paper for the ladies—Atlanta Weekly Journal for all—Marion Harland's Cook Book with 300 pages and 1,000 practical receipes for the wife and the cook, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," the greatest temperance novel of the age. Two cent stamp brings sample of papers, ubbing and Premium List.

Vermont Farm Journal

WM. L. PACKARD, Pub.
Wilmington, Vermont.

576 Main st.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—T. T. Whitcomb; Commissioners—Paleon John, Thomas A. Commander, J. A. Kramer L. Frank Spence and Wm. W. Griggs. Clerk Charles Guirkin; Treasurer, J. P. Kramer; Constable and Chief of Police, Wm. C. Brooks; Street Commissioner, Wm. H. Koaton; Fire Commissioner, Allen K. Kramer,

Collector of Customs—Palemon Joh.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, W. S. Penick, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, rector; Presbyterian, F. H. Johnston, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Whedbee Build'g: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. U. F. Hunter, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night,

Colored—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch Luke Pierce, pastor St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S. P. Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Geo. W Brothers, jr. W. M.; Dr. J. B. Grigg, S. W.; Dr. A L. Pendleton, J. W.; T. B. Wilson, S. D.; C. W Grice, J. D.; B. F. Spence, Treas.; H. B. Bradford Secretary; L. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; J. A. Hooper and T. J. Jordan, Steward; E. J. Shepherd, Tiler Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday nights.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; R. H. Commander, N. G.; Clay Norcum, V. G.; H. G. Hall Secr'y; G. W. Twiddy, Treasurer; W. H. Ballard, P. G.

Talula Encampment No. 8; F. L. Garrett, C. P.; D. M. Simons, H. P.; Clay Foreman, S. W.; Wesley Williams, Scribe; G. W. Twiddy, Treas.

Royal Arcanum, Tiber Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C. Guirkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. R. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter; T. B. Wilson, Finance Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; W. H. Sanford, Prophet; Will Anderson, Sachem; R. C. Laine, sr., Sagamore; Luther Holloman, C. of R.; S. H. Murrell, K. of W.; J. P. Simpson, K. of W Meet every Wednesday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Elisha Lister; Standard Keeper. W. D. Williams.

Sheriff, Nathan G. Grandy; Superior Court Clerk, W. Harney Jennings; Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper, Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor Gaston Pool; Board of Education: John D. Fulmer, Newton A Jones and John T. Davis.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

T. T. WHITCOMB, RENTAL AGENT, Office in the Carolinian Building.

E. F. MARTIN, D. D. S., Elizabeth City, N. C., offers his professional services to the public in all the branches of DENTISTRY. Can be found at all times.

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Practice in the District and Federa Courts. Collections promptly made.

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WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well established Hotel offers first-ass accommodations to travelers.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Rooms for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances furnished when desired. Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers.

Terms Reasonable.

KEATON'S HOTEL,

W. H. KEATON, Prop.,
Main Street, Near Water
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Good Table, Clean Beds, Polite Attention. Board by the day week or month.

TERMS REASONABLE.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, April 27, 1899.

We repeat, make no mistake.

Think well and act as judgment dictates.

The fishermen are now making large catches of herring.

The dogwood is in full bloom, indicating that growing weather is here at last.

Farmers say that their spring crops are at least three weeks later than usual.

In putting in bids for a site for the public building here let no one expect that a fancy price will be paid.

To "A Reader's" inquiry we reply the 3 cent letter postage stamp was changed to 2 cents in October, 1883.

We see that the salary of the Mayor of Wilmington has been increased from $1,200 to $1,800. The salary of the Mayor of Elizabeth City is only $300.

Mr. R. O. Preyor attended the Business Men's Convention at Southern Pines last week. A reporter states that "he gave the views of a Northern man regarding the soil, climate and citizens of North eastern North Carolina."

Mr. J. H. Sullivan spent several days here this week cleaning cisterns, which he does by a process that takes out all the sediment and dirt without removing the water. Among others he operated on ours, and after seeing what he took from it, leaving the water pure and clear, we would not have it back in the condition it was for ten times the cost of cleaning.

A small fishing boat, while leaving the wharf in the rear of W. J. Woodley's store on Water street, on Thursday last was run into by the steam tug Plymouth, of New York, breaking her bow and causing her to sink. The crew was picked up by the tug, taken to the wharf and put on shore, when she steamed off, bound for Santiago. The damaged vessel belonged to Mr. Caleb Parker.

On Thursday evening last a case was tried before Justice P. S. Shipp which created some interest. It will be remembered that an accident occurred at Scott's Shipyard a few years ago severely injuring several persons and resulting in the death of two of them. Mr. R. J. Mitchell, merchant of this city, being near by, got into his buggy and hurriedly came to town in search of doctors. He met Dr. T. M. Riddick, of Woodville, who happened to be here, informed him of the accident and asked him to go to the assistance of the injured. He went. Some time afterward he presented a bill for $25 to Mr. Mitchell, which he refused to pay. Suit was brought. Justice Shipp decided in favor or Mr. Mitchell, whereupon Dr. Riddick appealed.

Last week we called attention to several defects in the Bond Act. This week we call attention to another very important blunder. The Act directs that the vote shall be taken at the first election of "Commissioners." Under the new Charter there will not be any election of Commissioners: it will be for Aldermen. The Act provides that if the bonds are carried the Commissioners shall cause the same to be prepared and issued; that they levy and collect taxes to meet their payment, etc., all to be done by the "Commissioners." As, after the 1st Monday in June, there will be no "Town Commissioners," the question arises, Who is responsible for the bungling job?

Our community was greatly shocked on Sunday by the sudden death of Mr. Daniel S Kramer. The family had gone to church and on their return found him lying on the floor a corpse. He had been up and about as usual and was evidently stricken down by apoplexy. On Friday he called at our office, as he frequently did, and spent an hour with us speaking of things of the past, of the present and the probable future, and when he gave us "good-bye" little did we think it was for the last time. Mr. Kramer came here from Watsontown, Pa., in 1870, a short time after we located here, and a friendship was formed that was never broken. He was the pioneer of the modern style of building and architecture here, and up to a few years he was the contractor for most of the handsome buildings, public and private, in our city. He was a useful citizen, taking an active part in many of the enterprises started here. He was unostentatious, with habits and demeanor as unaffected as his honesty was rugged. His remains were taken charge of by the Masonic fraternity and laid to rest on Monday evening in his lot in the Cemetery. The funeral was largely attended as he was held in very high esteem. His age was about 65 years. Old friend, hail and farewell.

See "Blunder No. 14," referred to in another column.

Mr. C. E. Hooper, a prominent citizen of Manteo, died on the 19th inst., aged 61 years.

Sifted-out enthusiasm does the business. Vain glorious talk does not make for action.

Money to patent good ideas may be secured by our aid. Address THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

Perform a good deed, speak a kind word, bestow a pleasant smile, and you will receive the same in return. The happiness you bestow on others is reflected back.

Temptations are the crises which test the strength of one's character. Whether a man stands or falls at these crises depends largely on what he was before the testing came.

Gratitude is a debt that the average man is least likely to pay, but when there is a grudge to be settled he chafes while waiting for the first opportunity.

Fame seeks to crown him who is firm in his convictions, who invites reason against any opinion he has expressed, and admits that the field of knowledge is wider than his own store of it.

The man who doesn't turn up at Moses Weisel's Gents Furnishing Goods sale is very apt to be turned down by judges of elegant styles.

We respect a man who has convictions and the courage, on all proper occasions, to express them. Though he may differ widely from us, we concede to him the same right that we demand for ourself.

People with a proper regard for the rights of their neighbors, to say nothing of a desire to promote friendly relations, will keep their chickens on their own premises; and those not thus disposed should be made to realize that laws and ordinances passed for the protection of property rights are not dead letters.

A patron from Beaufort county writes: "Enclosed find $3, which you will please place to my credit on subscription. I want to help the Republican cause all I can, and I feel that I am doing so when I help the circulation of the Carolinian." Such letters have the right ring and are appreciated.

The Carolinian is asked if "full-blooded" and "thorough-bred," as applied to horses mean the same things? A full-blooded animal is one of pure blood; a thoroughbred is one having an ancestry of noted stock recorded in the Stud Book, for five generations. So the two terms are not synonomous.

The "Cultivator" thinks there is no better root for cows than the parsnip. It has the advantage that part of the crop may be wintered in the ground where it has grown. The parsnip, unlike the beet, makes a rich milk, and it helps to color winter-made butter. Parsnips are favorite winter feed of Jersey and Guernesey farmers, who by its use have been able to breed cows whose high butter color has become heredetery in those breeds.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:14 and will set to-night at 6:39.—The steamer Mary E. Roberts has been launched from Willey's Ways.—Too often we mistake companions for friends.—Mr. R. W. Berry has purchased a building lot on Cherry street.—It has been suggested that one way to forget all other sorrows is to get a pair of tight shoes.—Mr. George H. Wood is having a neat residence erected on Perse street.—The man who is learning by his mistakes, will be a busy student and some day a wise one.—Mr. B. F. White has removed the old frame building adjoining the store of Weatherly & Twiddy on East Main street, on the site of which has been started a large brick building.—Don't worry about the man in the moon, but study the man in your own coat.—Mr. J. T. Rux, agent of the Virginia Beach railroad, was in the city on Tuesday.—A widow never scares a man to death by asking him if she is the only woman he ever loved.—Rev. C. F. Hunter has returned from a prolonged trip to Boston.—You will have to go after them a good many times before you get things started to coming your way.—Sheriff Grandy has utilized one of the prisoners in his charge operating a lawn mower in the court house lot, adding greatly to its neat appearance.—"Graciousness in business puts money in a man's pocket," said a Water street merchant the other day. "That depends," observed the man he was talking to. "When I show a gracious manner to some men they immediately want to borrow $5.—The Versifier thus speaks of wasted opportunities:

Full many a bird from some deserted tower
Has poured sweet music from its little throat;
Full many a one who grieves at boodle's power
Forgets upon election day to vote.

—The seeming length of a sermon is generally proportioned to its need—Hon. T. G. Skinner and wife have conveyed to Mr. M. D. Gregory their half interest in the farm on North Road street occupied by the latter. Consideration $861.—"What is the vanishing point, Pa?" asked little Johnny. "Why the vanishing point is the time o'night at which your sister's young man ought to go home and doesn't," was the reply.—Mrs. Emma J. Longan, of Williamsport, Pa., arrived on Friday to visit her sister Mrs. J. D. Fulmer, who continues quite sick at her home on Fearing street.—The Satirest asks that as every bride is described as a beauty, where all the plain married women come from.—Ex-Judge Mills H. Eure, of Norfolk, was in the city on Friday.—Don't imagine, dear young lady, that beauty will atone for untidiness.—Under the supervision of the late President of the Ladies' Cemetery Society, our "City of the Dead" has been put in neat condition. Her successor, Mrs. Mattie Leary, will doubtless see to it that it is kept so.—Writes the Poet:

Harsh words of blame come quickly to our lips,
We drop them freely on the one who slips
Why not, with equal zeal, beguile the ways
Of those who struggle on with words of praise?

—Three-fourths of the bread cast upon the waters return because it has a string tied to it.—Rev. T. C. Skinner, Dr. W. S. Penick and family, Mr. Lev. C. Guirkin and wife and several others went down to Harvey's Neck on Friday to see Mr. J. L. Pritchard make one of his big haul of herrings. They report it was a sight worth seeing.—"Suppose I should kiss you," said a certain infatuated young man. "I refuse to engage in any hypothetical entertainment" was the young lady's reply.—Our townsman Dr. A. L. Pendleton has been offered the Surgeon's position to a Government expositiou now fitting out at San Francisco for a two years' trip to the Yukon river, Alaska. We learn that he has not decided to accept.—The Arounder overheard the following: "It is my intention," said a newly married man, "to have our picture taken with my wife's hand on my shoulder." "And I," responded another man with more experience, "am thinking of having ours taken with my wife's hand on my pocket-book."—Says the Cynic, speaking of evolution:

Sighs were the language of love
When knights bore their ladies away;
But the the jingle of coin is the tongue
That love understands to-day.

—In the chase after happiness there are too many cross-roads and too few guide boards.—We acknowledge a call on Saturday from L. J. Moore, esq., of Newbern. He is the Referee in the bankrupt case of Mr. Geo. W. Cobb. It has been decided to declare a first dividend of 15 per cent on the 1st of May, which will be paid by J. P. Overman, esq., Trustee.—Mr. Thomas Parker has purchased a building lot on Butler's lane in the Seventh Ward, and Mr. V. M. Vaughan has bought a couple of lots on Burgess street extended—Two able sermons were preached at the Baptist Church on Sunday by Rev. T. C. Skinner. The subject in the morning was "The Evil of Good," and in the evening "The New Man." At the Methodist Church the theme of Rev. R. C. Beaman in the morning was "Ended with Power" and in the evening "Seeking the Lost." He is quite an eloquent preacher.—It is said that few women can sit through a sermon without hoping the cook won't let the dinner burn.—Rev. J. P. Spence ocupied the Berkley Avenue Church at Berkley, Va., on Sunday morning and evening.—"Now, boys," said the teacher, "I want you to be so quiet that we can hear a pin drop." There was a cavernous silence for a few seconds then a voice in the rear muttered "Now, let her drop!"—There is some truth in the following versicle:

And others, follies teach us not,
And much their wisdom teaches,
And most of sterling worth is what
Our own experience preaches.

—There is dissatisfaction in the local Democratic wigwam. There are too many would-be bosses.—A bachelor says that if men would admit who did the proposing most of the novels would be different.—The streets and sidewalks of the town have never been in better condition than they are at present.—Both building and population in Elizabeth City continue on the increase.—Mr. W. G. Pool, after spending several days here last week, returned back to Raleigh on Friday.—The steam tug Mollie Farmer, belonging to Messrs. J. H. Gard and John Thornton, is at Wright's wharf undergoing repairs by Mr. Thomas Hayman.—Our popular townsman Capt. W. T. Old, of the National Bank, has been promoted to Commander of the Second Battallion.—We are glad to learn that Mr. S. S. Leary, merchant at the corner of Shepard street and Factory Avenue, is able to attend to business again.—W. Henry and Brad Sanders left Tuesday for Washington.—Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of the Chair of Pedagogics in the University at Chapel Hill, was in the city Saturday, and Hon. C. H. Mebane, Superintendent of Public Instruction, was also here to visit the public schools, and especially to investigate the work of the Colored State Normal School. He complimented Prof. P. W. Moore on the valuable services he is rendering.—I. M. Meekins, esq, was off on an important professional trip to Tyrrell last week. He left for Plymouth on Monday to attend court, in session there.—Mr. Joseph Pritchard, the veteran House Mover, left on Tuesday to move some buildings at the Narrow Shore Club House.—Mrs. S. S. Fowler, of Philadelphia, arrived on Monday to attend the funeral of Mr. D. S. Kramer.—Mr E. R. Daniels, of Wanchese, called and paid his respects on Tuesday.—The W. C. T. U. will hold a meeting to-night at the home of Mrs. C. W. Hussey on West Parsonage street.—Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston will preach in the Baptist Church at Plymouth to-night.—Mrs. J. E. C. Bell, of Shawboro, is visiting the family of Mr M. H. Snowden, on Burgess street.—Achoree Lodge No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, celebrated their 80th anniversary last night, giving an oyster supper to its members.—Mrs. Adler, of Norfolk, is on a visit to her brother, Mr. Louis Selig, on Road street.—The Ice Wagon is now taking the place of the Coal Carts.—Mr. Jacob Salomonsky is about to open a Tailoring establishment in the late store room of H. C. Godfrey on Poindexter street. We bespeak for him a liberal patronage.—Sheriff C. A. Banks left on Tuesday on a tax-collecting expedition to Croatan.—Remember that an entire new registration must be made for the coming City election. It will begin May 1st and close on May 6th.—The revival services at the Baptist Church continue with unabated interest. A revival meeting is now in progress at the Methodist Church. The eloquent "Boy Orator," Joe Ramsey, is assisting Rev. Mr. Beaman.

WINE OF CARDUI

McELREE'S
Wine of Cardui

has demonstrated ten thousand times that it is almost infallible

FOR WOMAN'S PECULIAR WEAKNESSES,

irregularities and derangements. It has become the leading remedy for this class of troubles. It exerts a wonderfully healing, strengthening and soothing influence upon the menstrual organs. It cures "whites" and falling of the womb. It stops flooding and relieves suppressed and painful menstruation. For Change of Life it is the best medicine made. It is beneficial during pregnancy, and helps to bring children into homes barren for years. It invigorates, stimulates, strengthens the whole system. This great remedy is offered to all afflicted women. Why will any woman suffer another minute with certain relief within reach? Wine of Cardui only costs $1.00 per bottle at your drug store.

For advice, in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Rev. J. W. SMITH, Camden, S. C., says: "My wife used Wine of Cardui at home for falling of the womb and it entirely cured her."

WINE OF CARDUI

A Considerate Lover.

Parent—Of course, as my daughter is of age, she can suit herself as to marrying you, but the day she does I will cut her off without a penny.

Suitor (after a pause)—Well, under those circumstances, sir, we will break our engagement. I could not think of depriving a young lady of her inheritance.—Harlem Life.

Love at First Sight.

"Do you believe in love at first sight?" she asked.

"Of course," answered the savage bachelor. "Do you suppose, if a man had the gift of second sight, he would fall in love?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Merely a Guess.

"Why do they call it the matrimonial yoke, I wonder?"

"Because there is generally a calf at one end of it, I guess."—Cleveland Leader.

$1.00

Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.

May be worth to you more than $100 to you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once $1. Sold by Griggs & Son, Druggists, Elizabeth City, N. C.

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N.C.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

We have just opened up a splendid line of

Pure and Fresh Groceries,

consisting of
FLOUR, MEAL,
HAMS, BACON.
MACKEREL, AND

a general supply of Butter, Lard, and Cheese.

Molases, Syrups, Sugar, Jams and and all Kinds of Jellies.

Coffees, Teas, Breakfast Hominy and Sausages in and out of season.

In fact we can supply your table for

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper.

We keep Soaps for the Toilet and Laundry; Tobab co, Snuffs Cigars and, in fact, we keep everything kept in a first-class Grocery for general family use. We buy for CASH and therefore can sell at LOW FIGURES. It will be money saved to trade with us. Give us a call and be convinced.

Berry & Bliven,

MAIN STREET, NEAR WATER.

Our Colored People

By Special Reporter.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Read the Carolinian,

A marriage is announced for this week.

"Consecration meeting" by Y. C. E. at Mt. Lebanon to-night. All invited.

The revival services at Corner Stone Church have been discontinued.

J. B. Overton, of Chowan, is spending a few days in our city.

The schools are now beginning their preparations for closing.

Miss Martha Brown returned yesterday to her home at Plymouth.

We are sorry to note that several of our people are on the sick list this week.

Misses F. O. and M. L. Newby left Tuesday for Philadelphia.

Rev. A. L. Pindle occupied the pulpit of Mt. Lebanon Sunday evening.

John Luton, of Edenton, is stopping in the city for a while.

Mrs Fannie Skinner has returned to her home at Norfolk after a short while spent with friends here.

The N. E. B. Union Meeting meets at Mt. Carmel church, this county, to-morrow!

Mrs. Jane Brockett, who has been North for several months, returned home here last Saturday.

Rev. J. Butler Trafton, from near Belcross, preached at Corner Stone, Sunday afternoon.

Miss R. V. Laigh, who has been teaching in the county, has closed her school and left last Saturday for her home at Portsmouth.

T. J. Lowe, a former resident here, but now of Hertford, spent Sunday in the city.

An entertainment will be held at the Normal and Industrial School to-morrow evening.

State Supt. C. H. Mebane and Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of the State Board of Examiners, visited the State Normal School here last Friday.

James C. Wood, of Edenton, has been a visitor in our town for a few days.

Mrs. Laura Elliott returned to-day to her home in Portsmouth, after having spent a short while in our community.

C. B. Barnard and O. D. Cartwright, of Camden, were in town on Saturday.

J. T. Lamb has renovated and reopened his ice cream parlors on Poindexter street and is now ready to serve his patron with the best material in the very best manner.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at A. Wadsworth's drug store as his giving away to his many customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. His trade is simply enormous in this very valuable remedy, from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, Asthma, bronchitis, croup and all throat and lung diseases are quickly cured. You can test it before before buying by getting a trial bottle free; large size 50c and $1.00 Every bottle guaranteed.

An Odd Collection.

One of the most remarkable collections of souvenirs ever made is a collection of male opera hats by one of the actresses of a London company. She owns no fewer than 216 of these articles, for it was her whim to make every young man who was introduced to her give her his opera hat as a souvenir. She not only keeps them in their pristine condition, but converts them into all sorts of other things, such as photograph frames, workbaskets, and some are even used for the purpose of holding flowerpots.

Notice of Dividend.

In the District Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of N. C.

IN THE MATTER OF G. W. Cobb and G. W. Cobb, surviving partner of Guirkin & Co., bankrupt.

Elizabeth City, N. C., April 12, 1899.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

I hereby inform you that you may, on application at my office in Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 25th day of April, 1899 or on any day thereafter between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, p. m., receive a warrant for the 10 per cent. dividend due yon out of the above estate.

J. P. OVERMAN, Trustee.

FOR SALE!

30 BUILDING LOTS FAIRVILLE

the OLD FAIRGROUNDS, near the Cotton Factory. Terms and payment made easy. P. JOHN.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidney and back, in male or female. Relieves retention almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. For sale by Griggs & Son, Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter nauseating tonics. Price, 50 cents.

A Valuable House and Lot For Sale.

I offer my house and lot, near the Mill of Kramer Bros. & Co., on Martin street for sale. It is a desirable location and the house, outbuildings and lot are in good condition. A. K. KRAMER, Elizabeth City, N. C.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and Substitutes are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Harmless and Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

We do Not Have to Talk a Man to Death

to sell our goods. We buy from first hands in large quantities and receive a fresh supply daily. We make a specialty of Fancy Groceries and Canned Goods, and pride ourselves on the fact that while the quality is 'way up in G the prices defy competition. Nothing gives us more pleasure than to show goods, because by thus doing we are sure to secure trade

Prices and Quality Sell the Goods.

In addition to our already large stock of Groceries, Immense supply of Sugars, Cargoes of Flour, and general Wholesale and Retail Supplies, we have recently added Lime, Cement and Builder's Material generally. We can guarantee these goods. Long experience and practical knowledge with the trade has taught us a thing or two and we are ready to convince you. Our

Wholesale Department,

like our Retail Department, is always kept up to-date. Right here let us say that in the matter of buying we have saved money for others and can do so for you. We know what we are talking about and mean business. Call on us; you'll find us sociable; we have been since we were a boy.

W. J. Woodley, No. 138 and 140 Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for **Medicine** until you have tried

RIPANS TABULES

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up obeaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

TRADE RIPANS TABULES MARK

Send Five Cents to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or 12 cartons will be mailed for 48 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

2 LARGE STORES CONNECTED **UNDER 1 LIBERAL MANAGEMENT**

Our business largely increased, it became necessary to have more room; have rented the STORE NEXT TO OUR OLD STAND, in which we are showing a

CHEAP AND LARGE

Stock of Clothing, Shoes and Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats etc. The

OLD STAND

is stocked with a choice and low price line of DRESS GOODS, ETC., LADIES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES MILLINERY, &c. New Goods arriving daily. Come and see them.

Moses Weisel,

Admistration Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator of the late Emiline Markham, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to her estate to come forward and make immediate payment and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

L. M. SATTERTHWAITE,
Adm'r of Emiline Markham.
November 21, 1898.

N.G Grandy&Co

—BROKERS—

Agents for Woldrige's High Class

FERTILIZERS.

We also keep COTTON SEED MEAL and HULLS, the finest feed in the world for producing milk and fattening poor cattle. We ask a trial.

References: Guirkin & Co., bankers, Hughes & Pritchard, J. B. Flora & Co., Robinson & Co., Elizabeth City N. C.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with test of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

The Automobile Club of Paris, France, has already 1300 members.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

One railway company in Russia has thirty women in its employ.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. $1. All druggists.

There are more Germans than Irish in the United States.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The last treadmill has disappeared from English prisons.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The pearl oyster begins to produce pearls when it is six or seven years old.

"He Who Pursues Two Hares Catches Neither."

Said a well known young man about town, "I tried for years to burn the candle at both ends, in the pursuit of pleasure while trying to attend to business. My blood, stomach and kidneys got into a wretched state and it seemed that I could not carry the burden any longer.

But now my rheumatism has gone, my courage has returned, and all on account of that marvel, Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has made me a picture of health. Now I'm in for business pure and simple."

Hip Disease "I had running sores for eight years on my hips. I was confined to my bed at times and at others used crutches. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my hip and gave me permanent health." OLLIE J. ARCHER, 139 Dudley Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Indigestion "I now have a good appetite, eat well, sleep well and my dyspepsia and indigestion have left me. The reason is I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which entirely cured me. Jam Baccage Master on the L. & O. Railroad." THOMAS COLES, 119 Carr St., Sandusky, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—16.

Seeing Her Off.

"Wouldn't you better go, dear?"
"Plenty of time."
"But the train might start, and——"
"Plenty of time."
"You won't forget?"
"Forget what?"
"Why, what I told you."
"What did you tell me?"
"Oh, dear! Just like a man. You'd better put it down."
"Nonsense! I'll remember."
"What was it?"
"I don't know."
"First, wrap that gown up and have Delia give it to the man who will call."
"Yes."
"Be sure and water the rubber plant."
"Yes."
"And see that the canary is fed."
"Yes."
"The range must be fixed."
"All right."
"And stop in at Sackett's and have him send a man up."
"Yes."
"And—now don't neglect that cold, will you?"
"No. I must go now. Mpp."
"Mpp. Good-by, dear. Take——"
"Good-by."
"Good-by. Take care of—— Oh, Jack! There, I——"—Life.

The Ashes of a Woman's Dreams.

The women are telling of an Atchison man who treated his wife with indifference and cruelty in their early married life. They say he is now down on his knees blowing into the dead ashes of her love trying to revive a spark of affection for him. How women love to picture a man in such an attitude! It is probably the dream of every neglected wife that some day her husband will try to warm his hands like a frozen Cupid at the fires of her love, and will find only dead ashes there. There is enough dead ashes in the average woman's dreams to macadamize a road.—Atchison Globe.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Arizona Territorial Legislature is made up of twenty-one Democrats and fifteen Republicans.

Washington and Chattanooga Limited via Lynchburg—Southern Railway's New Route.

Leaves New York via Pennsylvania, daily, 2.50 p. m. (connects at Washington, D. C., with Congressional Limited, leaving New York at 3.20 p. m.), with Pullman Drawing-Room, Buffet, Sleeping Cars New York to Memphis and New Orleans. Leaves Washington via Southern Railway, 9.20 p. m. to Lynchburg, thence Bristol, Knoxville and Chattanooga—a through line from New York to Memphis and points in Arkansas, Texas, also to New Orleans, the Southwest, Mexico and Pacific Coast. In conjunction with this train as far as Lynchburg is the New York and Florida Express, New York to Aiken—connection for Augusta and Tampa, connecting at Jacksonville for Miami and points in Cuba. Full particulars of Alex. S. Thwaite, Eastern Pass. Agt., 271 Broadway.

Collection of mail by trolley cars has been introduced in Hartford, Conn.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

An inventory of stock in Boston shows that the city owns 1023 horses and 976 vehicles.

The Germ Hunters.

It is a recognized fact that the researches of Monsieur Pasteur have saved many millions of francs to the French people by showing them how to guard against the pests of their herds, fields and vineyards, besides reducing to a remarkable extent the mortality in their hospitals; and both the medical practice and the hygienic habits of all civilized nations are sharing these benefits.

The courses of biology in our colleges now include some knowledge of bacteriology, and there are special provisions for students who wish to follow up this fruitful branch in the laboratories. Happily for all the people, the results of such inquiries become a part of common knowledge, even while the processes are still among the mysteries of science.

Thousands of homes and factories are safer from disease-producing germs because of the spread of a kind of knowledge which is quite superficial. The farmer sprinkles paris green over his potato vines; the housekeeper buys of the druggist a bottle of carbolic acid, or some better disinfectant; the nurse, under the oversight of the physician, treats the diphtheritic patient with antitoxin; and in each case they only need to understand that these substances destroy parasitic life. Perhaps the few wise ones, who know at what cost these fruits of science and art are brought within common reach, may have their own quiet chuckle at the complacent claim of "popular intelligence."—Youth's Companion.

No Stale Bread Wasted.

All bakers, wholesale and retail, seek to produce at their several bakings through the day only so much as may be required to supply the wants of their trade, but in making sure to provide enough there is likely to be some left over to get stale. There is some demand for stale bread for household uses—for making toast and for cooking purposes—but the demand is limited. Such stale bread as may remain unsold in this manner is never wasted; it is sold to farmers and market gardeners who drive into the city with produce to sell, and who buy more or less supplies here to carry back to feed stock. When finally disposed of thus it is sold by the barrel, at so much a barrel; the price being very low, but depending somewhat on the surplus stock on hand on the day of sale.—New York Sun.

Big Prices For Animals.

The biggest price ever given for a horse was $150,000, when Ormonde, once the property of the Duke of Westminster, was bought for that sum by a California millionaire. The famous winner of the Derby, St. Leger and the Two Thousand Guineas, in one year was recently sold for $105,000—Galtee More. The most valuable collie dog known is owned by Mr. Megson, of Manchester, who gave $6500 for him. He is the finest dog of his kind that has ever been reared, and has taken forty-eight prizes at various shows. Perhaps the most expensive fowl ever heard of is a gamecock named Peter Jackson, belonging to a gentleman in Plymouth. This bird has been known to fight under a bet of $200,000 to a pinch of snuff. Needless to say he won it. His owner has refused $2500 for him.—Tit-Bits.

ONE reason Mrs. Pinkham's treatment helps women so promptly is that they have confidence in her.

Through some of the many thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's friends an ailing woman will be led to write to Mrs. Pinkham at her home in Lynn, Mass., and will tell her symptoms. The reply, made without charge of any kind, will bear such evidence of knowledge of the trouble that belief in her advice at once inspires hope.

CONFIDENCE HELPS TO CURE

This of itself is a great help. Then the knowledge that women only see the letters asking for advice and women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in replying makes it easy to be explicit about the little things that define the disease.

MRS. ELIZA THOMAS, of 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I began the use of your remedies. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I suffered something terrible, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief. To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain. I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and cannot thank you enough for the good it did me."

MRS. M. STODDARD, Box 268, Springfield, Minn., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For about four years I was a great sufferer from female troubles. I had backache all of the time, no appetite, pains in stomach, fainting spells, was weak and my system was completely run down. I also had falling of womb so bad that I could scarcely walk across the floor. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound and one box of Lozengers, can say I am cured."

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

SAPOLIO

NO SUCCESSOR TO QUAY.

Pennsylvania Legislature Adjourns Without Electing a Senator.

THE END OF A LONG CONTEST.

Senator Quay's Seat Will Remain Vacant Unless the Governor Orders a Special Session of the Legislature—The Quay and Anti-Quay Factions to Continue Their Fight—Story of the Struggle.

HARRISBURG, Penn. (Special).—The great battle for United States Senator has ended without an election, and unless Governor Stone calls an extra session at which there should be an election Pennsylvania will have only one representative in the United States Senate during the next two years. After the taking of the ballot in joint convention a motion was offered by Mr. Fow

SENATOR MATTHEW S. QUAY.

(Dem.) of Philadelphia, and adopted, that a vote of thanks be tendered the officers, and the convention adjourned sine die.

There was no change in the last voting, the friends of ex-Senator Quay standing by him and the anti-Quay Republicans by B. F. Jones, of Pittsburg, while the Democrats cast their votes for George A. Jenks, who has been their candidate since the deadlock began. The ballot resulted—Quay (Rep.), 93; Jenks (Dem.), 85; Jones (Rep.), 69; total vote, 247; necessary to a choice, 124; paired and not voting, 6.

The Senatorial contest began on January 17. On that day Senator Quay received his highest vote, 102 Senators and Representatives casting their ballots for him. This was thirteen less than the number necessary to a choice, and he never came nearer an election during the more than three months of the struggle. No such bitter political contest was probably ever before waged in this country. The fight has been distinctly on Quay and anti-Quay lines, and both sides had numerous representatives here at all times, keeping a close watch on the members and on each other. Both sides promise that the contest for supremacy will be carried into every county in the State and waged incessantly until final supremacy is assured.

The next fight will be on the Chairmanship of the State Committee. After that will come the battle for the control of the State Convention, which will nominate a candidate for State Treasurer.

New Senator From Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (Special).—The most remarkable Senatorship contest in Florida has closed here by the election of James P. Taliaferro, of Jacksonville, on the first ballot taken by the Legislature in joint session. The vote at the conclusion of the roll call stood: Taliaferro, 54; Pasco, 36; Call, 6; Clark, 1; scattering, 2, and by the time changes had been made the vote stood: Taliaferro, 59; Pasco, 30; Call, 6; Clark, 1; paired, 2.

THE PHILIPPINE OUTLOOK.

General Otis Reports That the Filipino Army is Much Demoralized.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special). — The following cable has been received from General Otis:

MANILA, April 19.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

Lawton returned from lake country 17th inst., bringing captured vessels. Insurgents much scattered, retreat before our forces; await opportunity to attack detachments. Better class of people tired of war; desire peace. Enemy build hope on return of our volunteers to United States. Its army much demoralized, and loss by desertions and death large. Will probably prosecute guerrilla warfare, looting and burning country which is occupied. Health and spirits of troops good. Volunteers return will commence about May 5. Will render willing service until return transports are available. Embarkation will continue through June and July. Reports from Visayan Islands continue very encouraging. Inter-island commerce heavy; customs receipts increasing. OTIS.

Naval Officer Captured by Filipinos.

LIEUTENANT J. C. GILMORE, OF THE YORKTOWN.

FOUR HUNDRED DROWNED.

Reports of a Frightful Hurricane on the Australian Coast.

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special).—Advices have been received here of a terrible hurricane off the coast of Australia last month. Over 400 persons were drowned.

Chicago River on Fire.

Greasy water in the Chicago River was set on fire a few days ago by a lighted cigar, and damage to the amount of $5000 was done to docks and bridges.

Stole to Help His Crippled Child.

Walter Gray, assistant bookkeeper in the United States Sub-treasury at St. Louis, Mo., has been arrested charged with embezzlement. The amount specified is $760. Gray is sixty years of age and has a large family. He broke down when arrested and admitted having taken the money, saying he took it to get medical attention for his crippled child and intended later to repay the money taken.

Cuban Wet Season Begins.

Heavy rain has begun to fall in Cuba, which is regarded as being the beginning of the wet season and as stopping the grinding of sugarcane.

Mediums to Be Examined.

Spiritualists from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana who were session in Chicago have organized an Interstate Board for the examination of mediums and the exposing of pretenders. Dr. Line, of Alexandria, prominent in Indiana spiritualistic circles, received a spirit letter a few weeks ago directing him to call such a meeting, because there are many so-called mediums who are injuring the principles of spiritualism, and who should be exposed and branded as frauds at once.

General Gomez Explains Brigandage.

Discussing brigandage in Havana, Cuba, General Gomez said: "All men are not angels, and hungry men will feed."

ELEVEN MEN DROWNED.

The Schooner Eliza Wrecked on Rose and Crown Shoals.

Captain Hopkins Goes Down With the Vessel, and Only Three Survive to Report the Disaster.

NANTUCKET, Mass. (Special).—The fishing schooner Eliza, of Beverly, Captain Hopkins, which sailed from Hyannis Monday evening for fishing grounds, struck on Rose and Crown Shoals at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, and eleven of the crew of fourteen men were lost.

The three survivors arrived at Siasconset in the schooner's dory. They report the schooner as a total loss. Their boat was badly damaged, and reached land with great difficulty. The names of the survivors are Gilbert Doane, Belver Nickerson, and George Miller.

Guilford Doane said: "We were under mainsail and jib, running along with a fair breeze and clear sky, expecting to be on the fishing grounds at daybreak, having left Hyannis, where we put in for a harbor. The first watch had been below only a short time when the schooner ran hard upon the reef, rolled upon her bilge, and quickly filled. All hands were called and we found ourselves wrecked."

Fortunately the seventeen-foot dory, the only boat, was on the weather side and was secured to the foreboom, the foresail being furled. Here it was just clear of the wash of the waves until the boom was carried away, when the stern lashing of the dory was cut and she swung free. Doane urged his companions to get into boat, but the captain declared it was foolhardy to do so, as she could not live to pass the breaker on the reef. But Doane found two companions to join him, while the rest took to the fore rigging, preferring to take chances on the vessel, in the hope of being picked up in the morning. The dory had been slightly stove, and the three men had to keep two buckets bailing to free her while the third plied the oars and kept as near the vessel as the wind and tide would allow. They could hear the timbers crack under the force of the water these reefs throw up, but did not venture too near. At dawn they scoured the horizon for signs of the vessel or some shipmate on a spar, but nothing was visible. They then turned their attention to their own safety.

Following are the names of the lost members of the crew: Captain Martin M. Hopkins, Seth Hopkins, Emerson Hopkins, Oscar Hopkins, Lorenzo Smith, cook; John Smith, Herbert Smith, Kinsman Smith, Moses Bethel, John Mathewson and James Mathewson. Seth and Emerson Hopkins were brothers of the captain. Oscar Hopkins was his cousin. John and Herbert Smith and John and James Matherson were brothers.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WEDDING.

A Boston Woman Attorney Marries a British Naval Officer.

HAMILTON, Bermuda (By Cable).—Mrs. Mary Kennedy Brown, a practicing attorney of Boston, and a graduate of Cornell University, was married at Pembroke Church, to Lieutenant Alan Bosworth Smith, of the British armored coast defense ship Hotspur, guardship at this port. Lieutenant Smith is well-to-do and heir to an English baronetcy.

The chaplains of the dockyard and of the British flagship officiated at the ceremony with Rector Davidson. A detachment of bluejackets from the Hotspur drew the bridal carriage from the church and British officers formed a steel arch with their drawn swords from the church door to the gate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF CUBA.

The President Orders the Six Departments Consolidated Into Four.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The first important result of Secretary Alger's visit to Cuba was an order issued by the War Department, by direction of the President, consolidating the six military departments of the Division of Cuba into four departments. The departments of Santiago, Puerto Principe and Havana City are retained intact. The departments of Santa Clara and Matanzas are consolidated under the command of Brigadier-General James H. Wilson and the departments of Havana Province and Pinar del Rio are consolidated under command of Brigadier-General Fitzhugh Lee. Brigadier-General George W. Davis, who was relieved temporarily from the command of the department of Pinar del Rio, to become a member of the beef court of inquiry, will not return to Cuba. Brigadier-General Bates, who had command of the department of Santa Clara, will also lose that detail through the consolidation. Brigadier-Generals Chaffee and Ernst will remain on the staff of General Brooke.

ASKED TIME ON THE SCAFFOLD.

Blanks Was Held While the Noose Was Adjusted—"Wait a Minute," He Said.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special).—Bob Blanks was hanged at Mayfield, Ky., on the same scaffold on which Will Tuttle died a few days before. Blanks was taken sick before going to the scaffold, but he rallied and asked to be permitted to make a speech. He talked forty minutes. He asked every one present to bid him farewell, and a thousand "goodbys" arose in chorus. Then he asked that a collection be taken for his wife and children, and $11 was realized. The Sheriff told him to get ready, but he begged for time, and standing on the trap prayed. Then he began to sing hymns. The Sheriff started to put on the cap, but Blanks tore it off five times. At last four men held him while the cap and noose were adjusted. Just as Blanks yelled "wait a minute" the trap was sprung and he fell to death.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC IN CLEVELAND.

Three Public Schools Closed and the Pesthouse Too Small For the Patients.

CLEVELAND, Ohio (Special).—Smallpox has increased in this city to such an extent that the Health Department officials confess themselves unable to cope with it under the present conditions. Three of the public schools have been closed and Health Officer Leick has asked the City Council to immediately place $15,000 at his disposal in addition to the regular department funds. The smallpox cases are widely scattered, every part of the city being represented.

The pest house long ago proved utterly inadequate to hold patients assigned to it, and a large annex is being constructed. An idea of the extent of the disease can be gathered from the fact that every day for more than two months has seen from two to nine new cases reported.

An Indiana Railway Disaster.

A Belt Line train turned over on a high trestle near Bedford, Ind., a few days ago. Charles Meinzer, the engineer, and a man named Demoss, a merchant of Limestone, were instantly killed. Henry Splitberger was fatally injured. A number of others were seriously hurt.

Fatal Earthquake in Argentina.

An earthquake shock in the province of Rioja has destroyed the villages of Vinclina and Jaquel, Argentina. Several persons were killed. Much damage was also caused by eruptions of the volcano Huanago, near Vinclina.

Spain's Ex-Minister of War Dead.

Lieutenant-General Correa, Chief of the Queen Regent's military household, at Madrid, Spain, is dead. Lieutenant-General Correa was formerly Minister of War, but resigned office last October. At the outbreak of the war with Spain Lieutenant-General Correa delivered a bombastic speech about the prowess of the Spaniards and how Spain would crush America.

Mr. McKinley Going to Harrisburg, Penn.

Major I. B. Brown, of Harrisburg, Penn., has been notified by President McKinley that he would be present at the unveiling of the Hartranft statue on May 12 and would make a speech.

Lynched a Murderer in Arkansas.

Information reached Little Rock, Ark., a few days ago of the lynching of Will H Harden, one of the convicted murderers of Hugh Patterson, who was killed on Culpeper Mountain, about twenty miles from Clinton, the county seat, on December 13, 1897. Harden was twice convicted and sentenced to be executed, Governor Jones had just commuted the sentence to life imprisonment.

Indians Dying of Smallpox.

The Sac and Fox Indian tribe in Oklahoma Territory, is being decimated by smallpox. There were 300 full bloods in the tribe, and since February 1, 132 of them have died of the disease.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Oh o.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

At the White House in Washington $2500 worth of soap is used annually.

Coughs Lead to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

The Baptists are arranging to build a church at Santiago, Cuba.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Hams cured with mahogany sawdust are said to be especially fine.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 294 Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 19, 1894.

Of the 6000 Japanese on the Pacific coast, 800 are Christians.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets. Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Empty Praise.

To little men and women of the literary profession, the poetasters and witlings, there ought to be something instructive in this word from Thackeray, quoted by his daughter, Mrs. Ritchie. After reading such an estimate of notoriety by a man truly great, the minnows may well consider whether they are not swimming too pretentiously.

"There's no use denying the matter, or blinking at it, now I am become a sort of great man, in my way—all but at the top of the tree, indeed there, if the truth were known, and having a great fight up there with Dickens.

"I get such a deal of praise wherever I go that it is rather wearisome to hear. I don't think my head is a bit turned, please God, for I have always got my own opinion; and when men and newspapers say, 'Our sheet is the finest,' and so forth, I know a deal better, and don't disguise the truth, either.

"This London world is full of good-natured tom-fools, and directly one begins to cry 'Oh!' all the rest say, 'Prodigious!'"

The Kaiser as a Talker.

We have had the German Emperor from many points of view, even from that of his barber. The latest penportrait is that of the shorthand writer. William II., since he ascended the throne, has always had a shorthand reporter in attendance to take a verbatim note of his speeches, and Herr Karl Hempel has frequently acted in that capacity. In a sketch of his subject he says that the Kaiser is easy to report, for his voice is strong and his articulation distinct. He only becomes difficult when he gets excited, and on such occasions, though his pronunciation is clear, he speaks with lightning rapidity. Moreover, he has an awkward trick at such times of jerking out detached sentences. For the first time in his career the Emperor omitted to take with him an official shorthand writer to the Holy Land, but he availed himself of the services of Herr Dyck, a German journalist established in Jerusalem.—London Chronicle.

A Wonderful Battleship.

A story is going the rounds in Central and South American papers of a battleship to be called the American Boy, which is to be built by popular subscription among the boys in various cities of the United States. The description given of the projected American wonder is staggering. The ship, according to the gullible press, will be 1000 feet long, with 207 feet beam and a displacement of 48,410 tons. Forty knots an hour is the speed she is expected to develop. Her guns are too numerous to mention, but among them are four 15-inch monsters, while those of the 12-inch and 10-inch class mount up in the scores. The armor-belt will be thirty-six inches thick, backed by eight inches of asbestos felt! Then she will carry 25,000 tons of smokeless coal; there will be a gymnasinm in the cabin as large as a small auditorium; she will have 170 officers and 2500 men, and the cost of the completed ship will be $20,000,000!—Chicago Journal.

Why "Yohn" Stays in the Klondyke.

An old Dane from San Francisco had no companion, not even a dog.

"Sometime I do get mad," he said, "when the sled pull so hard, and I say, 'Yohn you are a big fool to start for Klondyke when you are sixty-nine.' But we do not like to gif up. Nefer do we get so old we tank it too late to make a fortune. If a man know as we would drop dead on top of the pass, I tank a man go on to see the t'ing out. I make a fortune t'ree time, and efery time I haf many pad lucks—yes, very many pad lucks. Sometime I get lonely, and then I say, 'Yohn, there is your wife, there is your shildren; it is Sunday dinner, and you are home with a pile of gold.'"—Frederick Palmer, in Scribner's.

Why the Hare Couldn't Get By.

Figures we know will prove anything. The ancient Greeks showed mathematically that a hare could never pass a tortoise. Suppose, they said, the hare was ten times as fast, but the tortoise had a hundred yards' start.

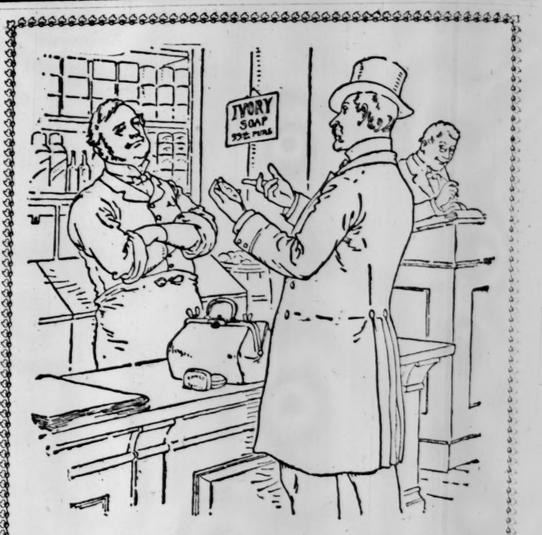
While the hare run the 100 yards the tortoise would gain a fresh start of ten yards. While the hare cleared this off, his slower competitor would make a yard. When pussy had paced the yard the start would be one-tenth yard; similarly it would be reduced to one-hundredth, one-thousandth, and so on, but it never vanishes. How many readers can show where the fallacy lies?—Madame.

Mr. Balfour's Unintended Joke.

The other day Mr. Balfour, in a speech in the House of Commons, alluded to the once current notion that nobody was competent to legislate for the country unless he had a stake in it. "That, no doubt, was overdone." The House roared with laughter—pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw—to the astonishment of the orator, who did not know that he had said anything funny, and who did not even appreciate the joke of the "overdone stake" when it was explained to him by a colleague.—Household Words.

Records of the County Clerk's office in Wayne County, Mich., show that between June, 1897, and January, 1899, 153 persons having certificates of graduates from bogus medical colleges have qualified for practice there.

The new French mail packet, Nord, has made a record trip across the English Channel between Calais and Dover. The journey was made in three minutes less than one hour.



No amount of argument can convince the experienced, honest grocer that any other soap will give his customers such general satisfaction as Ivory Soap. He knows that they prefer Ivory Soap to new kinds, of unknown quality.

Ivory Soap will sell because the people want it, the other soaps may look like Ivory, but his customers want the real thing—they may buy a new soap once to try it, but they come back again and again for Ivory Soap, and they insist on having it.

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Havana Love-Making a la Mode.

When I heard that no young woman, an ever visited alone, drove alone attended a party alone, or, worse than that, saw her sweetheart alone, says a correspondent in Havana, I asked how on earth they first met their husbands and how they gave expression to their love. I was told then that the Cubans of that high life of which I write all know each other, and that they dispense a hospitality informal but none the less elegant and brilliant.

A Cuban gentleman with a promising son calls with the letter on an old friend with a pretty daughter. The latter has been told the time has come for her to think of a husband, and by the tell-tale witchery of her eyes, it doesn't take her long to make the heart of her youthful adorer go pit-a-pat as he meets her responsive gaze.

The poor things may gaze longingly at the seat underneath the palm tree in a distant part of the garden, but not one inch can they budge from under the scrutinizing gaze of the two "papas," who, if they approve of what appears to be so, say: "Bless you, my children; you are betrothed."

"But now they can go off alone and talk it all over," the sympathetic American girl may observe.

I hoped so, too, but they can't, and their bethrothal is as well chaperoned as the first days of their meeting. If the papas grow tired, somebody else takes their place in the role of vigilance, and not till the Cuban lover claims his bride can he demand the privilege of telling her that "he loves her," all alone.—Atlanta Constitution.

She—"What an artistic home the Murglesons have." He—"Yes; you can't find anything in it that you dare sit down on."—Chicago News.

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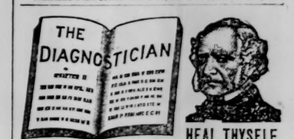

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